FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BUDAPEST REPORTS 'DANUBE 83' MILITARY EXERCISE

LD212100 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Danube 83 international military exercise is being held in our country. Gabor Dombovari reports from a site near the Danube: [Begin recording] [Dombovari] The international military exercise, which is organized on our country's territory with the participation of designated staffs and troops from the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Army, is coming to an end. It is snowing. There is not much snow yet, but I think that in such a hard terrain one needs to be thoroughly prepared in order to successfully participate in the exercise in good physical condition. Your name, please?

[Answer] Lieutenant Sandor Sinkovics.

[Question] Why has this military exercise been held?

[Answer] The international situation is very complicated and difficult. At the same time, Hungarian troops also have to daily prove their readiness and ability to cooperate within the Warsaw Pact. This exercise is an example of this. Troops and staffs effectively cooperate in a very complicated situation and properly carry out their tasks.

[Second voice] I am a professional officer, 2d Lieutenant Istvan Partos.

[Question] What happened today? In what kind of exercise did you participate?

[Answer] Today's main task was to use machinery, in cooperation with airplanes, helicopters and tanks, to cross the Danube. During the preparations we were a little bit worried that the staff, because it is comprised of reservists, was not yet acquainted with the new technics. They had to learn new things and practice operations which were new for them. It was difficult. In my opinion the performance was very successful. So I dare to say that with this staff, with these reservists, we can accomplish any task at any time.

Military Exercise Concludes

LD221811 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] The joint military exercise held on Hungarian territory has concluded. The designated staffs and troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Army took part in the maneuvers.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' TU SESSION CONCLUDES 20 JAN

AU211356 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jan 83 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The Conference of the Socialist Countries' Trade Union Representatives Has Ended"]

[Text] The conference of the international affairs secretaries and department chiefs of the trade union centers of the socialist countries was concluded at the headquarters of the National Trade Union Council in Budapest on Wednesday. Representatives of the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Cuban, Hungarian, Mongolian, GDR, Romanian, Soviet and Vietnamese trade unions took part in the conference. They discussed current issues of the international trade union movement and reviewed their activity in the ILO and preparations for a European trade union conference. The delegations examined trade union tasks concerning peace, security and disarmament. They exchanged views on more effective forms and methods of cooperation and adopted a position on aspects of joint tasks in 1983.

USSR NATIONALITIES POLICY TERMED 'NAZI-FASCIST'

AU211520 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 21 Jan 83

["The 'Discriminated' Russian Minorities" -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 21 ATA -- Under the above title, the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article which says among the other things:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union convened these days. Yuriy Andropov, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which has not yet its president, held a speech. A resolution was approved. Andropov demended that "more care be taken especially of national minorities" in the problems that have to do with "the state make-up". The resolution deals with the "perfection of the forms of participation of national minorities in the activities of the soviets of deputies in running the state and social affairs". As seen, the statements and clauses sound nicely. But despite the facade nobody has expected or can expects from the modern revisionists, including the Soviet ones, to follow a policy of equality and fraternity among the peoples, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses. This is also seen in the concrete case. In fact the Supreme Soviet, purposely did not define of which minorities it was about. Nevertheless, it is known that generally the major minorities in all the Soviet republics, except the Russian one, are made up of Russians.

After quoting the Soviet press, according to which "among the populations of the 14 Soviet republics (without Russia) the Russians constitute more than 19 per cent of them" and such a thing "not everywhere and not always" has been "properly reflected in the make-up of the party and state organs", the newspaper ZERI I POPPULIT stresses, the Russians, in the non-Russian republics of the Soviet Union and in automous regions emerge, in this way, on the basis of this logic, as minorities "discriminated" by the native peoples that have allegedly usurped the powers.

Such a distorted presentation, from deeply bourgeois nationalist positions of the reality in the Soviet Union, ZERI I POPULLIT underlines, is done on set aims. It intends to narrow and further hit the inalienable rights of the non-Russian Soviet peoples to be masters in their homes, in their republics and regions, to further limit even those formal powers that have remained to these peoples. The complete approval was once again given to this in the Supreme Soviet. The only preoccupation of the new Russian tsars is to guarantee and consolidate the power of Russians not only in the highest levels of the state and the Soviet revisionist party, not only in the Federal Russian Republic, but everywhere, in all the territory of the Soviet Union, in the non-Russian republics, in the regions and up to the smallest localities. Hence, this aims at establishing the complete and final control and all the powers and exercising the domination of the Russian bourgeoisis on the other peoples, at realising their assimilation through the levels of the state power.

The policy of gradual and complete Russification of the apparatuses, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses further on, is accompanied with the appearance in the Soviet press of a number of theories, which, in essence, are chauvinist and racist. This is explained with the need of the liquidation of the "negative consequences" which "influence in the immature political representatives of the autochthonous nation and which arouse in them the sentiment of national superiority, ethnic purity". In this way, the Russian race in power is effectively presented as a guarantee for the establishment and preservation of equal relations between the Soviet peoples. The Russian nation, being the greatest in number in the Soviet Union and constantly extending in the Soviet territory, is advertized as the only one charged with the historic mission of the salvation of other peoples and their representatives from nationalist deviation.

In this way, the Russians are presented as a selected, pure people who are immunized from nationalist and chauvinist influences and, consequently, they are worthwhile at being in power wherever they are. The others are considered as "immature" representatives, full of remnants of the past, and indeed, inferior. Hence, the Soviet peoples are divided into developed and undeveloped, which is, in fact, a variant of Nazi-fascist theories on the superior and inferior peoples. Thus a pyramid is created where the peoples are scaled one after the other, with the Soviets at the head, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

WARSAW PACT EXERCISES IN HUNGARY VIEWED

AU231759 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Tirana, January 23 (ATA) -- According to a report of the Hungarian news agency MTI, military exercises of the Warsaw Treaty were conducted in the territory of Hungary during this week. The report pointed out that military units of the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia took part in these exercises.

One's attention is drawn by the fact that this sabre-rattling takes place right after the meetings of the Warsaw Treaty in Prague, which, as it was reported, examined vainly the military problems and the race of nuclear missiles being conducted by the two superpowers in Europe. The military manoeuvres are an integral part of the feverish preparations for war being made by the Soviet social-imperialists and they expose the demagogical character of the slogans on "peace" and "disarmament," with which the Kremlin chieftains are striving to cover their warmongering activity. At the same time, through them, the Soviet social-imperialists exert blackmail on the European peoples and, in particular, they want to strengthen their miltiary occupation of the vassal countries, to suffocate any manifestation of disobedience to the dictate of and exploitation made to these countries by the Svoiet metropolis.

COMMISSIONS MEET, PREPARE FOR 28 JAN SESSION

AU152003 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] The permanent Commissions for Industry, Construction and Communications and for Posts-Telecommunications met today in the People's Assembly. The commissions examined the draft laws pertaining to the plan and budget for 1983, which will be presented to the second session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assmebly meeting on 28 January.

At this meeting, the deputy members of the Commission for Industry listened to the report presented by Comrade Hajredin Celiku, minister of industry and mines; Comrade Lavdosh Ahmeti, minister of energy; and Comrade Vito Kaop, minister of light and food industry, concerning the fulfillment of the 1982 plan and budget. The Commissions for Construction and Communications and for Posts and Telecommunications listened to the report presented by Farudin Hoxha, minister of construction and Comrade Luan Babameto, minister of communications, pertaining to the fulfillment of the 1982 plan and budget for their respective sectors. The commissisons listened to the explanations made by the various ministers for their respective sectors' tasks and objectives in the 1983 plan and budget. The members of the commissions asked questions, demanded clarifications and exchanged opinions on the further elevation of the standard of organization and scientific management of the work to successfully fulfill the current year's tasks, which are higher in the fields of industrial production, construction, communications and post-telecommunication services.

The commissions for Industry and Communications and for Posts and Telecommunications also examined the bills for the respective sectors, which will be presented to the People's Assembly for approval.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH USSR

AU212030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Comrade Kiril Zarev has received Vladimir Listov, Soviet minister of chemical industry. Issues of the further cooperation in the sphere of chemistry between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were discussed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Toncho Chakurov, minister of machinebuilding and electronics, and Vladimir Listov, Soviet minister of chemical industry, signed a protocol in Sofia on developing the cooperation between the two ministries. The protocol provides for expanding the joint work in the production of machines for processing plastics and for systematizing the production processes. Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, and Vladimir Listov, Soviet minister of chemical industry, signed a protocol on expanding the cooperation between the two countries for the period up to 1990. Decisions were made to complement the agreement on energy consumption in chemical production for 1986-1990 and to continue and complement the agreement on specialization, joint production and mutual deliveries of chemical products for the next 5-year plan.

LUKANOV-LED CEMA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

AU221956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Andrey Lukanov, Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA, returned from Moscow today. The delegation had attended the 105th session of the CEMA Executive Committee and also visited Leningrad, where it had talks with the city and oblast leaders and visited certain projects.

ALEKSANDROV LEADS BCP DELEGATION TO AFGHANISTAN

AU231846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, a BCP Central Committee delegation led by Chudomir Aleksandrov departed for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 23 January. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and responsible BCP Central Committee officials.

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE -- Y.O. Roti [name as published], Indonesian minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, has left the country for good. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jan 83 p 8 AU]

SOFIA, PARIS UNIVERSITIES COOPERATION -- A 5-year scientific cooperation agreement between the Kliment Okhridski Sofia University and the Paris-Sud University has been signed in Sofia. The agreement provides for joint research works in the sphere of chemistry, physics, mathematics and others as well as exchange of professors and common use of laboratories. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 18 Jan 83 AU]

NEW SHIPS FOR USSR -- Sofia, Jan 19 (BTA) -- The Varna shipbuilders have supplied the Soviet merchant fleet with the "Pierre Puyad" container-carrier. This is the second specialized vessel for the transportation of 400 containers earmarked for the Soviet Union. As a member of the Latvian shipping company, the "Pierre Puyad" will cover the line from Europe to the Middle East. The 38-tonned vessel for bulk cargo, the "Dombrowski", which is to sail under a Polish flag, has returned from tests. The Bulgarian navigation will soon receive the new 25-tonnage vessel "The Sakar". [Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 19 Jan 83 AU]

CISAR VIEWS ROLE OF U.S. 'PROPAGANDA GROUP'

LD211438 Prague CTK in English 1335 GMT 21 Jan 83

[by Karel Cisar]

[Text] Washington -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has appointed a special group to supervise a propaganda campaign against the "Soviet peace offensive".

The paper NEW YORK TIMES announced this adding that the group will be led by presidential security adviser William Clark and that it will include Secretaries of State and Defence George Shultz and Caspar Weinberger.

The group's composition itself proves that the disarmament proposals and peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty, as well as the growing peace movement in Western Europe, has pushed the Reagan administration into the defensive.

It is not by chance that President Reagan created the propaganda group after the secretary of state informed him that U.S. foreign policy is "misunderstood" in the five West European countries in which new U.S. medium-range missiles are to be installed. The group is therefore designed to improve the image of the United States abroad and win support for Washington's foreign and military policy.

This shows that the Reagan administration is forced to fight a propaganda battle on several fronts: It must struggle against the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and against the public in West European states. Moreover, it will have enough to do in the United States itself where a movement for nuclear arms freeze is rapidly spreading even among congressmen.

1982 AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL RESULTS OUTLINED

AU211411 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 20 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Eng Bozena Kuklova, Czechoslovak State Bank in Prague: "Our account for 1983; Preliminary Results of United Agricultural Cooperatives and State Farms in the CSSR"]

[Excerpts] The basic task of agricultural organizations in 1982 was to ensure on a priority basis the growth of plant production, which determines the volume of animal production and the production of foodstuffs in general. Compared with the low basis of departure, the 1981 results, the plan set high growth rates for plant production -- a 16.3 percent growth rate for United Agricultural Cooperatives [JZD's] and an 11.5 percent growth for state farms. On the other hand, the plan envisaged a decline of animal production -- by 2.6 percent in JZD's and by 3.5 percent in state farms.

The final results were adversely influenced by unfavorable weather conditions in some regions and by the limitation of some material inputs.

Comparison With the Plant To Start With

It is estimated that the JZD's will fall 3 percent short of the planned gross agricultural production and the state farms 3.2 percent. The planned plant production, in particular, will remain underfulfilled -- by 5.3 percent in the JZD's and by 6.3 percent in state farms. We did not succeed in ensuring the planned production of grain crops, with the shortfall amounting to 729,000 tons, that is, 6.6 percent. The production of potatoes, oil-bearing crops and perennial fodder crops, too, was lower than planned. As regards animal production, we are gradually implementing the planned structural changes, consisting, above all, of limiting the production of pigs for slaughter.

The two sectors will fall 0.9 percent short on the planned gross animal production.

The failure to ensure the planned production is reflected in the financial sphere, in the lower-than-planned financial achievement. Even when we include the financial compensations for damage [caused by weather] the cooperatives will not fulfill the planned financial achievement [vykon] by Kcs0.7 billion or 0.8 percent, and the state farms by Kcs0.4 billion, which is 2 percent. Total costs were roughly at the planned level so that the deficits in financial achievement, even when we include the special compensations, are fully reflected in the profit made. The JZD's will make a profit of Kcs5.5 billion, which is Kcs0.8 billion (12.3 percent) less than planned. The state farms' profit of Kcs0.6 billion is Kcs0.3 billion (33.6 percent) below the plan.

According to preliminary calculations in 1982 the JZD's spent Kcs95.77 in overall costs for every Kcs100 worth of production, which was Kcs2.28 more than planned. In the state farms costs amounted to Kcs99.47 for every Kcs100 worth of production. Kcs1.14 more than planned. The ratio of material, wage, as well as financial costs' is deteriorating.

Resources and Subsidies

The resources [of JZD's and state farms] are to be reinforced by subsidies and grants in the planned quantity; in addition, the resources of the JZD's will be reinforced by tapping contingency funds. In the JZD's, resources for distribution are expected to amount to Kcs6.6 billion, with grants and subsidies accounting for 12 percent of the sum. State farms will create Kcs1.4 billion worth of resources, in which grants and subsidies will account for 56 percent.

In some cases, owing to the nonfulfillment of the planned creations of resources, more is distributed than is created in terms of economic results. The difference is expected to amount to Kcs1 billion. The excess distribution concerns 256 cooperatives (15 percent of their total number), where it will amount to Kcs0.8 billion, and 32 state farms (20 percent of their number), where it will amount to Kcs0.2 billion, which is less than in 1981.

Better Than the Year Before

The financial results for 1982 are fundamentally influenced by the changes in economic instruments carried out within the framework of the improved system of planned agricultural management and by the second stage of the adjustment of wholesale prices. As regards the changes in economic instruments, they concerned, above all, a higher payment for products of cattle and sheep breeding and a general enhancement of the agricultural organizations' economic accountability.

The contribution of these adjustments can be roughly assessed when we compare the preliminary results for 1982 with the 1981 results. The increased procurement prices for agricultural products and the modified supplementary premiums have substantially improved the conversion [zpenezeni] of the marketed production.

While the conversion (the ratio between revenues in current prices and the production for the market in fixed prices) amounted to 104 percent in JZD's in 1981, in 1982 it is expected to amount to 111.9 percent. The increased payments for marketed agricultural production are even more notable in state farms -- while in 1981 they had revenues of Kcs102 for every Kcs100 worth of marketed production, in 1982 it was Kcs111.1. The differential premiums, which significantly contribute to the revenues, especially of state farms, were also raised.

The Development of Costs

Compared with 1981, total costs in the JZD's increased by Kcs3.4 billion (4.8 percent). In state farms, in view of their lower production, the growth of costs was slower -- total costs increased by Kcs0.7 billion (3.3 percent); of this, material costs increased by Kcs0.7 billion (5 percent). [figures as published]

Greater Profitability

The expected financial results for 1982 in terms of the profitability rate are, on the whole, better than they were in 1981. In the JZD's, profitability increased from 6.2 percent to 7.47 percent. State farms, which registered a loss in 1981, expect to make a profit of Kcs0.6 billion, which means a profitability rate of 2.91 percent (in 1981 it was minus 0.27 percent).

The Credit Situation

In state farms, operation credits remained at the 1981 level, in JZD's they increased by Ksc0.8 billion (5.9 percent). Compared with the preceding years, when operation credits were steeply increasing, we can regard last year's development as optimal.

On a long-term basis, the state farms have a substantially higher share of operation credits in working assets. It has remained virtually unchanged in the last few years and on 31 December 1982 it was expected to amount to 32.7 percent. In JZD's this share increased to 20.8 percent last year. The average credit burden is not high but there are considerable differences among individual organizations, especially among JZD's.

The contribution of the economic instruments toward alleviating the differences in the individual organizations' income situation has not yet shown the proper effect.

We assume that the expected financial results listed here will be improved by the inclusion of growth premiums and compensations from the fund of noninsurable damages, which were not considered in this estimate.

WORK ON REMAINDER OF GAS PIPELINE BEGINS ON TIME

WA240400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] 13 Jan (CTK correspondent) -- More than 1,850 km of the 4,451 km total of the so-called export gas pipeline from western Siberia to the western borders of the USSR have been completed as of 6 Jan. The pipeline builders began work on the second half of the pipeline and as of 1 Jan 1983, 2,280 kilometers of the tubing had been welded.

The efforts of the builders are now aimed at fulfilling this year's main task -- welding and laying in the ground the entire langth of the pipeline during the first half of the year and making 17 of the most important compressor stations operational by year's end.

KABRHELOVA, WOMEN'S GROUP GO TO INDIA, SRI LANKA

LD231452 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovka 1400 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Central Committee, led by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, has departed for India and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the National Federation of Indian Women and of the Sri Lankan Women's Front. The delegation also includes Elene Litvajova, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Women's Union Central Committee.

BRABEC ASSESSES SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

AU191224 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 15 January 1983 on page 4 carries a 1,300-word Dusan Brabec article entitled "A Country Full of Question Marks: Iranian Society After 4 Years of Revolutionary Ferment." The article first reviews the events that followed the shah's departure from Iran on 16 January 1979 and the political and economic reforms carried out by the Khomeyni-led state leadership after the monarchy was officially overthrown on 11 February 1980. Brabec calls it "logical" that "the Shia hierarchy came to lead the mass revolutionary struggle in Iran" as the "leftwing revolutionary and democratic forces were severely weakened by the shah's terror and could not markedly influence the course of events, though they undoubtedly played a positive role in the initial phase of the revolutionary transformations." However, Brabec adds, "the more the Shia clergy consolidated its power, the more the revolution lost its genuinely people's character. The broad spectrum of forces that supported it began to narrow."

Brabec notes the "sharp clashes" between Shia forces and "leftwing, radical and revolutionary-democratic orgnaizations" following the initial phase of the revolution as well as the postrevolutionary "chaos, political assassinations and cruel terror." In this context, he singles out the bombing that killed President 'Ali Rajai', Premier Bahonar and 72 other leading officials in 1981, blaming "members of the shah's former secret service SAVAK, directed by the tentacles of the CIA" for the assassination.

Brabec goes on to say that despite these dangers and the war with Iraq, life in Iranian cities is taking its normal course and the rural and poor areas of the country, too, are developing. However, according to Brabec, not all social problems have been resolved as yet. He notes that while 25,000 families of large estate owners possess more than 50 hectares of agricultural land each, some 540,000 rural families have no land at all and 735,000 families own less than 1 hectare. Brabec says: "Agricultural reform has been carried out only when the land concerned belonged to large estate owners who were compromised by their collaboration with the shah's regime. The situation in industry is not any different. After foreign capital was driven out, it has faced severe raw material difficulties and a shortage of equipment and spare parts. In 1982 the production volume amounted to only about 50 percent of the pre-revolutionary level."

Brabec concludes his article by saying: "The unresolved economic problems further complicate the social position of the people's masses and establish conditions for exacerbating class struggle in the Iranian society. A great deal will depend on whether the progressive, especially leftwing forces will really succeed in achieving revolutionary gains; on whether basic socioeconomic reforms benefitting the broad strata of the population will be carried out. This will, in fact, also determine the further course and direction of the Iranian revolution."

COMMUNIQUE ON GROMYKO VISIT RELEASED 21 JAN

LD211448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 21 Jan 83

["Joint Communique on A.A. Gromyko's Visit to the GDR" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for foreign affairs, paid an official friendship visit to the GDR from 19 to 21 January 1983.

During the talks between Erich Honecker and A.A. Gromyko, which were held in a comradely atmosphere, questions of the further consolidation of relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the GDR and the USSR were discussed. There was also an exchange of views on current international problems, especially the present situation in Europe.

The two sides unanimously expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful development of relations between the GDR and the USSR, which fully correspond with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress and with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 7 October 1975. Emphasis was laid on the significance of the meetings and regular contacts between the general secretaries of the SED and the CPSU Central Committees from which the decisive impulses for the deepening and perfection of cooperation between the two countries emanate. This was convincingly confirmed at the recent meetings between Erich Honecker and Yuriy Andropov.

The certainty was expressed that the fraternal cooperation between the two states in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life for the well-being of their peoples, in the interests of communist and socialist progress, the consolidation of peace in Europe and the guaranteeing of international security, will continue to expand and deepen. A secure guarantee for this is the unshakable unity of the SED and the CPSU and their loyalty to the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The GDR and the Soviet Union are determined to contribute with all their strength to further consolidate the cohesion of the socialist community, to raise its defense capacity, to develop socialist economic integration and to perfect the coordination of the fraternal countries' foreign policy activities.

Both sides reaffirmed the unity of their views in assessing the international situation and the causes of the present dangerous aggravation of international tensions. This is the consequence of actions by the most aggressive circles of the West, above all the United States. In an attempt to achieve military superiority over the socialist community these circles are forcing the arms race and pursuing the course of stepped-up confrontation, whipping up conflicts and gross interference in the internal affairs of other states. This policy, which is contrary to the interests of peace, increases the danger of a nuclear conflict and is, therefore, strongly rejected by all peace-loving forces of the world.

The socialist countries duly rebuff this policy. They oppose it with a consistent line which aims at guaranteeing peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the preservation and continuation of the detente process and the maintenance at an increasingly lower level of the military-strategic balance which exists overall between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. They will continue to do their utmost to reduce the danger of war, to reverse the development of unfavorable trends in international relations for the better and to guide these relations again into normal channels. The possibilities for this are present and the vital interests of mankind demand that they are used.

With their joint strength the states and peoples can eliminate the danger of war. The USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee called upon the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world for such a uniting of forces in its appeal of 22 December 1982.

The importance of the Political Declaration of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states was particularly stressed. The initiatives of these states contained in it are filled with one sole concern -- to strengthen the foundations of peace on the Continent of Europe and throughout the whole world.

Both sides expect the proposals of the socialist countries to be examined with full attention and responsibility by all the states to which they are addressed. This concerns above all the signing of a treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact participating states and the NATO member-states, the central feature of which could be the mutual commitment of the participating states of the two alliances not to be the first to use either nuclear weapons or conventional weapons against each other. The realization of these proposals would undoubtedly be an inestimable contribution to the improvement of the international climate and to the safeguarding of a peaceful future for all peoples.

Stress was laid on the urgent need to reach relevant agreements in the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms in which progress is being blocked by Washington's destructive attitude. Erich Honecker stated that the GDR fully endorses and supports the USSR's principled line in these negotiations.

In the discussion of the situation in Europe both sides noted that the implementation of the U.S. Administration's intention to deploy hundreds of new nuclear missiles in some West European NATO countries at the end of 1983 will lead to a serious aggravation of the situation on the continent and in the whole world. Here it is a case of Washington's attempt to upset the global and regional balance of forces and to secure military advantages for the United States through a strong reduction of the security of other states. The implementation of these plans would force the socialist countries to take countermeasures to guarantee their own security.

The United States must give up its delaying tactics in the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and demonstrate in practice its readiness to see a just agreement which accords with the principle of equality and equal security.

A real possibility for an agreement is offered by the proposals tabled by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the festive ceremony in the Kremlin to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. Through them parity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO can be achieved in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons, both missiles and aircraft. Today there is the possibility of putting a stop to the buildup in nuclear weapons arsenals and starting to reduce them. Now it is the turn of the United States and NATO.

A.A. Gromyko briefed Erich Honecker on the talks he held with leading representatives of the FRG during his official visit to Bonn. From the Soviet side attention was directed in these talks mainly toward the halting of the nuclear arms race, especially in Europe.

Erich Honecker declared his full support for the Soviet Union's standpoint as explained by A.A. Gromyko in the FRG. Both sides expressed the hope that the FRG Government will once again consider all the dangerous consequences of a deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles on FRG territory and will contribute to a solution of this problem which does not harm anyone's legitimate security interests and which leads to a lowering of the level of military confrontation on this continent.

The need to free Europe from such mass destruction weapons as chemical weapons was again emphasized. The GDR and the USSR are, together with their alliance partners in the Warsaw Pact, prepared to make a concrete contribution to the solution of this task in the interests of the consolidation of European security.

Both sides continue to attach great importance to the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces and arms in central Europe. They are convinced that an agreement on this question is possible and can be achieved if the Western participants in the negotiations demonstrate the political will to seek equal and mutually acceptable solutions.

The GDR and the Soviet Union together with the other Warsaw Pact member-states, support the reduction of forces and arms of the USSR and the United States in central Europe on a mutual basis as a first practical step. This further testifies to the socialist countries' constructive attitude to the Vienna negotiations.

Starting from the need to continue consistently the process introduced by the all-European conference, both sides called for a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting, which will shortly resume its work. The adoption of a substantive and balanced final document in Madrid, including a decision on the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe, would give a new, strong impulse to the struggle for detente and security on the European Continent.

The GDR and the USSR consider it to be their internationalist duty to continue to give socialist Poland moral, political and economic support. The attempts by the United States and some of its NATO allies to impose "sanctions" against the People's Republic of Poland and to interfere in other ways in its internal affairs represents a gross violation of the generally recognized norms of international law and of the basic principles of Helsinki Final Act. The GDR and the USSR, agree with the People's Republic of Poland that a decisive rebuff must be accorded to these attempts.

Respect for the political-territorial realities of Europe at present is an essential condition for the maintenance of peaceful relations and the deepening of mutual understanding and trust between the states of this continent. In this connection the continuing importance of strict observation of the treaties between the socialist countries and the FRG and of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin was stressed.

Both sides expressed their deep concern at the dangerous developments in the Middle East, which is a consequence of Israel's continued agression, above all in Lebanon, and of Washington's policy of encouraging the aggressor and expanding the U.S. military-political presence in this region. Both sides reaffirmed that a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem must be based on the guarantee of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to found their own state, on the unconditional withdrawal from all Arab territories annexed by Israel since 1967 and on the guarantee of the right of all states in this region to a secure and independent existence and development.

The visit also confirmed the full agreement of views between both sides in all questions discussed.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND -- The president of Finland, Dr Mauno Koivisto, received the GDR ambassador to Finland, Prof Stefan Doernberg, today for the presentation of his letter of accreditation. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 22 Jan 83 LD]

REPORT ON WARSAW PACT MEETING APPROVED

LD210212 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 20 (MTI) -- The Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic have approved the report of the Hungarian party and government delegation, led by Janos Kadar, on the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization January 4 to 5, 1983.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people agree with the conclusions of the political statements of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and actively support its initiatives. The Political Committee and the Council of Ministers pointed out that the top-ranking representatives of the member countries met in a period when the activity of certain aggressive circles of imperialism had resulted in creating a more tense political climate, in speeding up the arms race and in increasing the vulnerability of peace in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

However complex the world situation may be, the removal of the highest danger seems a realistic aim. The strength of the socialist world continues to be a token of the preservation of peace. More and more nations have stepped up their efforts against the arms race, and appear more interested in continuing the process of detente and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The arms race poses a grave danger to world peace and imposes a heavy burden on peoples. Curbing it is of vital importance for all peoples and states. The repeated expression of willingness of the Warsaw Treaty states to limit and reduce all sorts of weaponary and to restore mutual security at a lower level of armaments is of vital importance.

The proposal for the mutual renouncement of the use of military forces by both Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-states and for the conclusion of an agreement on the maintenance of peaceful relations is a key issue. NATO member-states are expected to pay due attention to the proposal which considers the interests of all parties involved.

The preservation and further development of the achievements of the Helsinki process are of vital importance. As to world peace and security much depends on the European situation and on how sober and responsible a stance European governments take.

The complexity of the present situation increases the importance of maintaining the fraternity and versatile cooperation of the socialist countries. Joint efforts and coordination in international activity play a decisive role in the struggle for peace and for improvement of the political climate of the world.

The Hungarian People's Republic is ready to continue the dialogue and cooperation with such sober-minded circles, parties and movements in the West that promote the cause of peace and the strengthening of security.

The Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party and the Hungarian People's Republic will do their best for the proposals of the Prague session of the Warsaw Treaty concerning the peace and security of the world to become reality.

DEPUTY PREMIER MARJAI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 20 JAN

LD210022 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 20 (MTI) -- Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent representative at the CMEA, returned to Budapest on Thursday from Moscow, where he attended the 105th session of the CMEA Executive Committee.

REAGAN POLICIES, EAST-WEST RELATIONS VIEWED

LD191854 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 19 (MTI) -- MTI correspondent Pal Bokor reports:

Ronald Reagan was inaugurated in his office two years ago, on January 20, 1981.

The most significant consequence of the two-year activity of the Republicans has been the continuous deterioration of East-West relations. This is mainly due to the fact that, despite changing rhetorics, the U.S. Administration has actually shown little readiness for agreement at the critical Geneva talks on the limitation of armament. The fact that it was adamant about the 'zero option' at the talks on medium-range missiles again suggested an attitude that was like an ultimatum.

The two years have not been long enough for Reagan to decide on having a summit with Soviet leaders. He has shown a negative attitude concerning the issue. However, not long ago he seemed to discard his previous evasive statements when stating that such a meeting was dependent on the success of the Geneva talks which, in turn, depended on an unconditional acceptance of U.S. proposals.

The Republican right obviously miscalculated international power relations two years ago. Conservative forces that engineered Reagan's entry into power are now dissatisfied, because the administration has failed to turn expectations into realization concerning Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Poland. Now they openly threaten the President with withholding support at re-election. On the other hand, they make him stick to his original policy of confrontation, and they are still at top positions in the administration.

Provided the White House considers strengthening Israeli and NATO military presence in the Middle East region a strategic feat, it looks as though the sole 'successful' area of the administration's activity remains the Middle East. Yet, an increasing part of U.S. public opinion regards the Reagan administration's activity in the Middle East as a catastrophy, including the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, the Israeli settlement policy, the continuing occupation of Lebanon and the general increase in Arab-Israeli confrontation. As far as Reagan's Middle East policy goes, it has proved disastrous even in solving new problems that have been caused by the U.S. Administration itself.

FALUVEGI, POTAC HOLD TALKS, SIGN PROTOCOL

LD191902 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 19 (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, Hungarian deputy prime minister and president of the National Planning Office, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and chairman of the State Planning Commission, held talks in Budapest from January 17 to 19.

The two sides stated that bilateral economic cooperation is in accordance with the coordinated plans for 1981-85 and the long-term exchange of goods agreement. They agreed that central planning organizations, ministries and companies are to work out proposals for cooperation in 1984-1985.

The parties exchanged views on the long-term development of economic cooperation, and signed a protocol for the first phase of plan coordination from 1986 to 1990. They exchanged views on planning, regulation and management.

Svatopluk Potac and his party left Budapest Wednesday.

PZPR-ZSL JOINT PLENUM REOPENS 21 JANUARY

LD210944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The joint plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee is in progress. At present the session is being chaired by Chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee Roman Malinowski. [Warsaw PAP in English at 1433 GMT 21 January adds: PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski is present at the plenary debates."]

At the opening of today's session the assembly honored the memory of those who died at sea yesterday, 19 Polish seamen from the M.S. Kudowa Zdroj. Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski recalled yesterday's discusion among working teams, and also said 54 people have put down their names down to speak today. This is a large number, and some of them will have to submit their speeches to the official record.

Barcikowski Speaks; Resolution Adopted

LD212336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Unidentified correspondent's report from the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw]

[Text] The 2-day joint plenary session of the party Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee is nearing its end. At the moment the closing speech by joint chairman of the debate, Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, is in progress.

Earlier we heard a report by the Commission for Resolutions and Motions, read by the commission chairman, Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Presenting the draft of the resolution, Comrade Barcikowski said, among other things, that this draft confirms the permanence of the principles of agricultural policy, and will be a constitutional confirmation of this policy. He said that the resolution deals with obligations to farmers, but also about (?obligations) of farmers to consumers. The resolution also deals with production and village life. Comrade Barcikowski stressed that the magnitude of production will decide on the wealth of the village and possibilities for solving all social and public problems of the village. Simply, the material basis must be settled on the production base.

Comrade Barcikowski also stressed the importance of implementing that which is contained in the resolution, because such implementation will decide the credibility of the resolution's intentions. In turn, implementation of the resolution will be a measure of work by party groups and ZSL circles. Results of implementation of the resolution will be published every year, so that society will know how it is being done. The final text will be determined by the Commission for Resolutions and Motions, and will be published. More precise definition of some content and concepts is necessary.

After this presentation a short discussion took place. Four amendments were submitted, one of which says that the problem of improving living conditions in villages should be adopted in the draft resolution as a matter of urgency. Another concerned an entry on means of production, such as machines and tractors; it was explained that this will be dealt with in the government programs. Another observation concerned the inclusion in the resolution on the times for implementation of individual undertakings. It was noted in a discussion that it is difficult to envisage certain things; we know the present state of our economy, but it is not known what it will be like later. Undertakings could become impossible to implement. This proposal was rejected.

There was also a motion on defining more precisely the concept of self-sufficiency, which is contained in a certain formulation in the resolution. It was explained that our country can be self-sufficient with regard to international trade if not to our own production. We have our agriculture, we import and export -- the most favorable variant for our (?needs) is deployed.

The resolution, with amendments, was adopted. Two delegates abstained.

The speech by Roman Malinowski is still in progress. The end of the debate was planned for 1800, but that time will be slightly altered.

That is all for now from the Congress Hall for the time being. Over to the central studio.

Speeches Reported; Session Ends

LD211930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The final speech at today's joint plenary session of the party Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee was delivered by Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee. He emphasized that the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee was accompanied by great expectations in towns and in the countryside. The problem of ensuring the development of agriculture to a degree which will make it possible to emerge from the crisis, which will guarantee the necessary level of consumption, and which will bring attainment of food self-sufficiency closer was discussed. All activities after the plenum should serve this purpose. It is necessary to be consistent in the implementation of the adopted resolutions, Roman Malinowski stated.

At the end of deliberations, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, rose to speak. Referring to the achievements of the plenum he stated that the session was business-like and creative. He said that the political thought of the current joint plenum goes back deep into history, having links with patriotic, progressive strivings of the Polish workers and farmers, with their joint tradition of struggles for a free and just Poland. The authority of the people recognized from the first moment the immutable right of farmers to own their land. It initiated the progress of civilization in rural areas.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary also emphasized that during the postwar period, indisputable progress took place in the countryside. The plenum confirmed the need to improve and increase the already significant potential which our agriculture has at its disposal.

The joint PZPR-ZSL plenum ended with singing of the Internationale and the farmers' hymn.

Malinowski Addresses Plenum

LD212204 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1914 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Speech by Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, at the 21 January session of the joint PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee plenum -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and colleagues: The joint session of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee is accompanied by great expectations and hopes on the part of the farmers and workers and the public as a whole.

During this session we have taken up an issue which is of fundamental significance for the socialist public and state -- that is ensuring such a development of agriculture and food economy which would make it possible for us to extricate ourselves from the crisis. This would guarantee the necessary level of food supplies for our nation which would subsequently, in accordance with social expectations, be better and would bring us closer to attaining food self-sufficiency. In this complex contemporary world food self-sufficiency is also an important factor in strengthening a state's sovereignty. Results of our debate prove that it is possible to shorten the period required to achieve food self-sufficiency -- something which of course, is not understood as autarchy.

All our activities after the joint plenum should be subservient to this goal. Agriculture and food economy are serious producers of raw materials and, like the mining and extracting industries as a whole, they can and ought to -- this was emphasized during the discussion -- become the driving force both emerging from the crisis and of further socioeconomic development. The significance of this is emphasized by the fact that agricultural produce constitutes over 40 percent of all raw materials being used in the country and -- this is extremely important -- these are renewable raw materials.

Our discussion confirmed the need for active and comprehensive progress in agriculture and food economy -- in the production and economic spheres, in the social sphere, and in the sociocultural and educational spheres -- and also confirmed the need for creating an appropriate political climate conducive to developing agriculture and food economy.

The discussion confirmed and developed the contents of the report of the PZPR Politburo and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee. Its summing up and political instructions are contained in the adopted resolution which defines the tasks for developing agriculture and for attaining food self-sufficiency in Poland. It constitutes a confirmation and development of the joint January 1981 guidelines of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and of the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee. It combines both current and long-term tasks. It goes out to meet the public's expectations, in both urban and rural areas. Implementing the adopted resolutions calls for consistent determination by everyone everywhere. Developing agricultre requires stable, lasting, and long-term principles of agricultural policy. That is what the countryside and agriculture call for and expect, as do all agricultural sectors.

Agriculture cannot stand frequent changes, either provisional or uncertain. We must guarantee the permanence of the principles of the agricultural policy. Equality in treating all sectors of agriculture -- the principles for shaping prices, and incomes; the contracting and procuring of agricultural produce; taxes, and other things -- must be permanent and stable as possible. The private farmer as well as the state and the cooperative farm must be sure that their effort and outlay will not be cancelled as a result of an infringement on the principles on which they based particular decisions and ventures. This is in the public's interest and in the interest of feeding the nation. In accordance with the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and of the Eighth ZSL Congress, this first plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee has stated its unambiguous support for [word indistinct] and agricultural policy and has adopted this in its resolution. We will guard against such an unchanging agricultural policy.

That policy is not an expression of tactics, of timesaving solutions. It is the expression of the developmental strategy of both our parties. It is important that this fact be realized by everyone from the point of view of the agreement between the principles that have been announced with the practice of their implementation. [sentence as heard] All the more so since the past has not always evinced such agreement, with all the negative consequences, not only in rural areas and in farming, but also in social and economic development.

We are developing the principle of equal rights, permanent prospects for development of all sectors of agriculture, and consolidation of intersector cooperation. Broadening socioproductive cooperation between private and socialised farms will consolidate the unity of agriculture, the unity of responsibility, and the unity of interests.

With reference to resolutions of the last PZPR and ZSL congress which adopted the principle of permanent peasant family farms in our country's socioeconomic system in accordance with farmers' expectations, we urged that an appropriate change be made in the Constitution. We connect this with a hope and a conviction that it will influence a strengthening of confidence in agricultural policy, will intensify the socioproductive activity of the village, will strengthen the motivation of young people to remain in or return to the village. With the system of social insurance, improvements in cultural, educational, and health conditions should accelerate the process of young farmers' taking over the farms.

This does not mean and cannot mean stagnation of the existing agrarian structure. It is extremely imperfect from the point of view of rationality of the economy, of feeding the population and from the point of view of the interests of the village itself. This is why the territorial structure of peasant farms should undergo constant improvement. Voluntary peasant associations, companies and machine groups, agricultural production cooperatives, and state agricultural farms will and should develop. We will support initiatives by youth organizations working in the village to organize youth cooperatives; farmers' initiatives to develop agriculture, agricultural crafts and agroindustrial cooperatives adapted to local needs. The cooperative law creates broad possibilities for various farms of cooperative association.

We will classify farms as good which actively participate in improving the feeding of the nation and which permanently connect through various ties with the socialist economy and those which do not do this. [sentence as heard]

The fact that one is at liberty to choose a form of agricultural management cannot automatically mean that results of this management will be left to one's discretion. Each bit of arable land, no matter where it is, must be used to improve the provision of food for the population. Management of forest and water resources must also be subordinate to this goal. Appropriate production and economic instruments should facilitate an approach of this kind, in accordance with the conclusion reached during the discussion.

Never before have agricultural development and the situation concerning provisions of foodstuffs to the nation depended to quite the same extent on the entire national economy. Likewise, never before has so much depended on agriculture. This is the truth. It was reflected during the preparations for the plenum and during our debate. The process of reorienting the national economy -- a process which has begun -- and of meeting the needs of agriculture and the food producing industry today constitute a historically and objectively justified necessity -- a starting point as far as implementing the program to combat the crisis is concerned.

During the years of the 6-Year Plan, the country had to embark on a process of accelerated industrialization. The rural areas actively participated in meeting the costs of this. We later had to go through the second stage of industrialization. It created new jobs for a great many young people approaching a productive age. It developed and modernized industrial potential. It is a pity that this potential was so little concerned with the needs of agriculture and food production.

The historical task to modernize agriculture and the food producing industry is staring us in the face today, no less insistently than then. Without modern agriculture there will be no modern economy nor will the population's food requirements be met. Reorienting the economy in order to meet the needs of agriculture and food production constitutes an objective necessity. It is the foundation for planning further socioeconomic development, for serving reconstruction of rural markets and economic ties between agriculture and industry, town, and countryside. A greater flow of the means of production and other industrial goods both for agriculture and for the rural areas will have an important role to play in the process of increasing output and in modernizing farms and households, thus bringing relief to rural women who toil so hard.

As a result of greater deliveries of the means of production, there will be greater agricultural output. There will also be an improvement in the agrarian structure. All in all, this will make for greater labor productivity. This will influence to an ever increasing degree the growth of income, and that is how it should be.

Our discussion has stressed that solutions that ensure the profitability of agriculture do not just reside in the purchase prices of agricultural products but also -- perhaps above all -- in the real level; that is, in an increasing flow of the means of production for agriculture. Switching national economy over to the requirements of agriculture and of providing food will be promoted by the principle that has been adopted of earmarking for agriculture and for the food economy at least 30 percent of the investment outlay. This urgent goal is furthered by the operational programs and by the lists of government orders, which apply to the means of production for agriculture, together with the proposal -- contained in the resolution -- to extend the list of commissions to include land reclamation. This goal is also furthered by the expansion of economic preferential treatment within the framework of the economic reform and with reference to those enterprises that produce for agriculture. In the coming years we will develop and improve them. Additional opportunities of accelerating the reconstruction of the rural market are created by the current long-range trade and cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, which was furthered by the visit to Moscow by a Polish delegation last December and by the talks that were held on cooperation within the agroindustrial complex.

We also advanced appropriate proposals in this sphere at the last session of CEMA. From the point of view of consolidating the economic links between agriculture and industry, one has to acknowledge the indispensibility of urgent implementation of the new principles for contracting -- which was stressed so forcefully during the discussion -- both in animal and vegetable production, accompanied by an expansion of the mutual rights and obligations; and by a full inclusion in the process of establishing and realizing contracts of the unions and associations of agricultural producers. A continual increase in the provision of agriculture with the means of production is admittedly the fundamental, but not the sole, factor leading to an increase in agricultural production. An improvement in the effectiveness of management in agriculture and in the whole chain of the food economy -- in which the reduction of haste must have prominent position -- must also play an important part in increasing agricultural production and of food production; this was pointed out during the discussion. This goal will be furthered by an appropriate amount for investment and other resources and by the development of economic instruments that would impose effective management in all sectors and in all links of the food economy.

Conclusions that arise from our discussion emphasize the need to develop instruments to increase efficiency in a wider economic plane. This applies to prices, agricultural produce, and the relationship between them. This relationship must be gradually perfected. This also applies to [word indistinct] means of production for agriculture, credits system, agricultural tax and tax relief, and the system of subsidies.

These various economic instruments will not create a protective umbrella for those who fail to cope with production tasks. As has often been the case so far, they will create good conditions for those producers who increase output and improve production efficiency. Factors that determine production costs must be improved. Relations between these factors within individual sectors of agriculture and relations between one sector and another also must be improved. Industry-agriculture price relations must also be (?improved). A considerable proportion of industrial means of production for agriculture bears contracted and regulated prices by the price office and farmers' social and professional organizations. Prices of means of production and of services, labor, and land productivity determine the cost of agricultural production, the extent of pressure on the regulation of buying prices and consequently, food prices. Therefore, effective management not only in agriculture but in other spheres of the national economy is of decisive importance.

Obvious practical conclusions arise from this; more comprehensive action is needed to keep level the spiraling prices. The plenum is in favor of reforming land tax. This issue requires consultations with farmers' social and professional organizations. The plenum also favors an advanced system of relief for farms that modernize production and increase output and those farms that cultivate light soil, are situated in mountainous areas, or are worked by young farmers.

From the viewpoint of the interests of progress in agriculture, it will be expedient, in accordance with conclusion reached during the discussion and in accordance with interests of progress in agriculture [as heard] to expand subsidies for biological progress, production of sowing and breeding material, lime and magnesium, and services in this field -- which among other things, should facilitate an increase in the effectiveness of application of fertilizers and an improvement in the management of light soils.

The system of economic instruments should, at the same time, facilitate a full utilization of production potential in socialized sector farms and stimulate agrarian changes, facilitating good use of land, intensification of productivity on and improvement in the agrarian structure.

The improvement of the agrarian structure, as the discussion stressed, is one of the most important preconditions for the modernization of agriculture, for the effective utilization of the technical means of production and also (?for) an increase in work productivity and in effectiveness of management. This would also reduce the costs of production and achieve an appropriate increase in farmers' income, thus making it possible to a large degree to achieve an appropriate parity of incomes. To put it briefly: as the economy of the country and of the market stablize, the farmer's income will be increasingly dependent, on the one hand, on an increase in production, and on the other, on an improvement in the agrarian structure and thus on work productivity.

The working class has the right to expect not just more and more food, but also production at a lower social cost. The countryside and the farmers in their turn expect from the working class more of the means of production, at a socially justified cost. The countryside and the farmers are aware of the great work and role of the working class, not just in the development of the whole national economy, but also of its increasing contribution to the modernization of agriculture and food production. Similarly, the workers are aware of the role of the countryside and of the agricultural [word indistinct] in the production of food and the development of the country.

The effort and commitment of both working class and peasantry will finally (?determine) the modernization of rural areas and of agriculture in the feeding of society. This can be furthered by the practical realization of the appeal issued from this dais by Comrade (Zbigniew Hanff), a miner of the Staszic colliery, for permanent contacts to be forged between individual work enterprises and particular villages and farms in all sectors.

The creation of an effective system for raising qualification, for training agricultural and economic advisors, and the implementation of the achievements of agricultural science, especially in the cultivation of light soil, in the propagation of modern cultivation technology, production, storage and conservation of feed, and the feeding of farm animals, will have a great influence on improving the effectiveness of agricultural management and on increasing production. There are great reserves in this sphere. Activating them is in the interest of individual farms and improving the feeding of society. This is linked with the creation of cohesive activity of the advisory service of WOP [Frontier Guard], the food industries, the cooperative organizations, the unions and associations of agricultural producers, the agricultural circles' organizations and the KGW [Rural Housewives Circle] in concert with the agricultural scientific [word indistinct] and the colleges.

Jointly with the farms' organizations there will be drafted and put into operation this year a new system of work for agricultural and animal husbandry experts, veterinary surgeons, mechanization experts, land reclamation specialists and meadow experts. Men in charge of production must be close to the places where the work is done. They must be jointly responsible for progress in production. We have had enough of officials. What we want are experts and organizers who will serve people where they work.

In farming, in comparison with other branches of the national economy, so far the number of people employed who have professional qualifications is still low, although as many as 280,000 persons with secondary or tertiary agricultural training are employed outside of agriculture. Every fifth graduate of agricultural training schools is not working in his profession. Every second graduate from tertiary educational establishments has not found his or her way to work in farming. In our country we have a great variety of work for agricultural professionals. We are very much in need of initiatives aimed at the recovery of professionals who have been lost to farming. They could create new initiatives and attractive work conditions in the rural areas, in farming.

There is also concern that in agricultural schools and higher educational establishments, as well as medical, teacher and art training establishments, there are still few students from rural areas and peasant families. This is also true, by the way, of students coming from workers' families.

And yet the countryside continues to surrender to the urban communities its most talented, creative, and best educated youth. We must launch effective and comprehensive action to halt the trend toward not selecting the farming profession. These are noxious social ills. It is time to stop talking about them and instead to begin to launch consistent action to remove their origins and causes.

We also expect that science will provide for us a more active, and at the same time practical, participation in the solution of tasks facing agriculture and the management of food resources.

The creation of legal institutions and (?social) and material conditions for the development of agricultural production and food economy is an extremely important matter. Equally important, or perhaps even more important, is to make it so that the conditions and possibilities which arise from them are appropriately exploited. This is mainly a question to be resolved by the farmers themselves, by their socio-vocational and self-management organizations. The socioproductive progress in the village depends largely, then, on the social activeness of farmers and the partnerlike shaping of the collaboration of self-management organizations in the village with the state and economic administration. Active self-management, fully utilizing its entitlements, is the main area of [word indistinct] of work of the institutions which serve the village, struggle against various bad manifestations in our life, and improvement of relations between officialdom and citizens. It is an important area for shaping programs for the development of agriculture and their implementation.

It is up to our members and organizations to help in the implementation of enactments on employees' self-management, sociovocational organizations of farmers, the cooperative law, and, after adoption by the Sejm, the enactment of people's councils and local self-government. They should also aid social movement in the area of culture, education, and health protection.

Against the background of critical and quite general assessment of farmers, the principle of honest and efficient servicing of agriculture by institutions set up for this purpose requires consistent implementation, particularly by those responsible for the procurement of agricultural produce and supplies of production means. The broad social criticism concerning the distancing of many cooperative organizations from agricultural servitude, is correct and justified. It is necessary to restore a real role to the meetings of cooperative members and a proper standing to the assessment and social control of the cooperative movement which serves the village and agriculture.

Colleagues and comrades, the plenum has given political support to a program of development of agriculture and food economy until 1910 [as heard]. This discussion developed the conditions of its implementation contained in the program, as well as conditions and possibilities for achieving higher indicators of growth of production than assumed in the minimal variant of the program. It is necessary, in the light of the discussion and assessments, to look anew at questions of land reclamation, the supply of water to the village, and water economy, and, as we are coming out of the crisis, to create from this program, as the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, once said, to create from this a program [as heard] equal to the implementated program of electrification. This concerns pesticides for example.

The agricultural and food production program will be finally worked out and the results of our proceedings will be taken into consideration. It will then be forwarded to the Sejm for its consideration. Once the program has been adopted by the Sejm we will want to give its implementation a high priority. The stages and course of implementation of this program will be appraised annually by the Sejm. PZPR and ZSL Deputies' Clubs will jointly put forward initiatives for such Sejm appraisals.

The resolution of our joint plenum sets out not just tasks, but also a specific procedure and control of implementation. This is a new feature, because in the recent past we had too many programs which were never implemented. Hence the resolution provides for the compilation of a government timetable for the implementation of decisions that have been agreed. The rich content of specific conclusions and proposals put forward during preparations for the plenary session and during the current proceedings, as well as during the work of six teams, will be used during compilation work. The compilation of specific implementation timetables by organizations of the party and the ZSL at various levels is also provided for. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium will carry out periodic appraisals of progress of the implementation of the resolution that has been adopted. The preparatory work preceding the plenum and our joint plenary session resulted in the growth of social consciousness of the importance of agriculture and the food industry as far as our functioning and the country's future are concerned.

Awareness of this should facilitate concentration of efforts to implement the adopted resolution in all political socioeconomic bodies and all structures of our state. If this comes about -- and this is something in which both our parties are interested -- we shall win the struggle for food. Our joint plenary session -- and this has been emphasized during the historically important discussion -- reflects a new quality of relations of allies and partners between the parties, new political substance in the work-peasant alliance, and practical implementation of the idea of collective system of exercise of power.

This alliance has its roots in the 100-years-old tradition of the workers' movement and the 90-years-old tradition of the populist movement. It has been forged in common struggle. It has become the foundation of people's power and of major changes in the country and in the countryside. Today, at a time when the country is in need, it forms the basis for emerging from the crisis, for strengthening the socialist state, and developing democratic reforms. It should also become the guarantee of implementation of decisions adopted at this plenary session, in the best understood interests of society and the socialist state.

The alliance of the working class and the class of farmers, the allied links of the PZPR and the ZSL is an alliance for better or for worse. It arises from our historic experiences. It is the present and the future of our country. Difficult recent years have shown this yet again. It has been tested and strengthened in a mortal struggle against danger threatening the socialist state. The strength of workers is the strength of farmers; the strength of farmers is the strength of workers; the strength of the party is the strength of the ZSL; the stength of the ZSL is also the strength of the party. Our joint strengtn is the strength of socialist Poland. This is also the essence of the workers and farmers' alliance and our allied partnerlike links between the two parties.

Comrade and colleagues, the resolution adopted at the joint plenary session has defined the tasks of the PZPR and ZSL in the development of agriculture and in attaining the country's self-sufficiency in food. Each member and our organization as a whole ought to to actively mark their presence in the implementation of our resolution. This concerns everybody who has influence on improving the feeding of the nation. Its implementation will strengthen the workers' and farmers' alliance and the allied link between the party and the ZSL. It will fulfill social expectations and hopes which accompanied our debate. Let us do everything to match these hopes and expectations. [applause]

Jaruzelski Closes Joint Session

LD212147 Warsaw Domectic Television Service in Polish 1943 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 21 January session of the PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee joint plenum -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and colleagues: The speech of Comrade Roman Malinowski and the resolution that has been adopted today define the essence and sum up the tasks arising from the joint plerum. So, there is not much left to me to say. Difficult times have pinned us to the Polish soil. Perhaps this is why with profound concern we had a look at those who are closest to this soil. We saw the great and indispensable role of the working class as the main social force determining progress in towns, but at the same time possibilities for developing agriculture, for equipping it with modern tools. Finally, we have emphasized tasks for the intelligentsia, including the administration: its hard duty toward the countryside, toward Polish agriculture. Our plenary session has been business-like and creative. It has been a great event not only in the lives of the party and the ZSL but, and I have no doubts, also in the life of the public as a whole.

Precisely this national interest, this expectant but at the same time active attitude toward agriculture, toward food economy, constitutes the main incentive, social pressure of a kind, the most important guarantee of effective and successful solutions.

At present it is most important that our announcements and decisions are realistic and that they are implemented. We know that a lack of confidence in them in the light of many previous experiences -- various disappointments -- can be justified. It is for that reason that our resolution is not a promise. It is a signpost and a chance. Its realization will determine the real significance of this plenum.

Our total experience vividly proves that the attainment of a stable and systematic increase in agricultural production is one of the fundamental requirements for preventing critical economic phenomena and the sociopolitical tensions connected with them. This is one of the bitter lessons we have learned from the present crisis. We are not allowed ever to forget this lesson.

But let us be fair. Despite much negligence and many irregularities, we are not beginning the restoration of agriculture and the creation of better conditions for its development from scratch. The political concept of our plenum has deep historical roots and goes back to the patriotic and progressive aspirations of the Polish workers and peasants, to the traditions of joint struggle for a free and just Poland. From the first moment the people's authorities recognized the inalienable right of the peasant to his land. It initiated profound social and civilizing transformations in the countryside, the educational and cultural advance of millions of people. Thus also arose the idea and practice of the worker-peasant alliance, on which People's Poland rested like a house on its foundations. During the post-war period great, multifaceted progress was made in the countryside. Every person who wants to assess objectively and without prejudice the present state of our agriculture has to acknowledge that it has no small potential. Obviously that does not mean there is no need to improve and increase it. Quite the opposite; such a need exists. We have confirmed this with all force at the present plenum.

It does mean that with the aid of our current resources we can achieve more, that considerable reserves remain, that there is an enormous amount of waste. With this goal it is extraordinarily important that coordination of the entire agricultural and food cycle be improved. Within it, agricultural production -- the harvest, contracting, procurement, storage, the food industry, trade and distribution -- appear inseparable. Weakness, or any breakdown in this cycle, has a destructive effect upon the whole. Thus, the harmonization and optimal development of the individual links is of tremendous importance. It can yield considerable progress, a marked streamlining and saving. We must aim at joint fulfillment of the conditions that can be expressed, in a nutshell, in three phrases: to know how, to want to, to be able to. To know how, means the indispensable agricultural knowledge, capability, and experience. To want to, means stability of the principles of the agrarian policy, a system of incentives and mechanisms which make agricultural production profitable. To be able to, means the availablility of the necessary means of production, proper organization and rationalization.

Every crisis has this characteristic feature, which it causes and exacerbates, both in towns and in rural areas -- the polarization, on the one hand, of unjustified, predatory enrichment; and on the other hand, undeserved human hardship. This patently contradicts the sense of social justice and the systemic essence of socialism. We can see this danger, and we are taking all sorts of actions. The effectiveness of these measures has previously been limited. We shall not cease to fight evil. We are introducing new and more incisive instruments of law, taxation, and organization. We also count on the assistance and cooperation of workers and peasants, especially for the denunciation of specific cases. The dirty scum of the crisis must be swept out in a manner that could be termed revolutionary. The same holds for the existence of the noxious manifestations of cliques, bureaucracy, callousness, and bribery.

The campaign against illegal actions, the fight against evil, constitutes one of the aspects of the community of interests between the working class, peasants, and working intellegentsia. The class alliance of workers and peasants and the superior links binding urban and rural areas together have a history of nearly 40 years. They have stood the test of time and constitute a sociopolitical condition of the development of People's Poland. Nobody and nothing will succeed in disturbing them, because they are not temporary or tactical, but class in nature, spontaneous, possible only in a socialist country. This plenum makes a valuable contribution to the strengthening of this alliance.

This alliance's specific and very tangible form is, and ought to be, cooperation of socialized agriculture with the private economy. This cooperation is growing closer, is friendly, and serves progress in the countryside. At the same time it is necessary to look for new forms of enriching this alliance and, above all, of making it more concrete. One of the bridges ought to be the development of closer ties between urban and rural youth. Their common strivings and mentalities are conducive to this, and also their search for new, higher forms of joint human relationships, vocational and social activities, and of satisfying educational and cultural aspirations. We ought to encourage them to do that. We ought to create conditions and help them, quite simply.

It has already been postulated that the party and the ZSL also ought to encourage more direct contacts between industrial workers and workers from state agricultural farms, agricultural production cooperatives, cooperative agricultural circles, and also private farmers. Help in repairing the equipment before the approaching spring campaign could be the first opportunity to do this. Similar expectations have to be addressed to students. Their organized work for agriculture could be of educational as well as economic significance. Finally, the Army, which has always been active in this sphere, will broaden its activities this year, particularly the scope of their participation in the land improvement work, in the Zulawy region, above all.

What is the countryside like at the present political stage of the Polish Poeple's Republic? It is varied; however, at the same time it is also very uniform, for it is striving to attain higher productivity. At the same time it rejects exploitation of man, creates multifaceted connections with the totality of the national economy, develops forms of self-management and cooperative movement, a close union with the working class, and availabiltiy of education and culture. This is an achievement, but there continue to be great needs and unceasing tasks. Our two parties should be the driving force of these tasks. In this interpretation, the leading role of the party is implemented in the form of an authentically allied co-activity characterized by mutual respect and a feeling of joint responsibility.

Your plenum has drawn up many difficult tasks. Time is necessary for their full implementation. Yet at the same time we know there is little time. The country is waiting. So today we address peasants, Polish farmers, who are working now in all sectors and enjoying equal rights. We show deep respect for your hard toil, your service to the Polish land from morning till night, in health and in sickness, from childhood to late old age. We will do everything of which our still weakened economy is capable to make your work easier, so it will bring a richer crops, so you can have a better life. But we also expect more and more from you. We believe that the Polish farmer will not fail us. As in the days when the Polish village was the partisan's garrison, the soldiers' bivouac and hospital, a shelter for the pursued, and deliverance for the hungry, also today it will give its efforts, its crop born of sweat, to the great national need.

Our nation, the working class -- which bears the great brunt of daily difficulties -- appreciates this. The deserved respect for Polish farmers will strengthen. We will more quickly come out of the crisis. We will free ourselves from the external, particularly inhuman blackmail -- food blackmail.

The feeling of responsibility for the fate of the country forces us to remember that for us there is no rest. The time in which we are living must be filled to the brim with struggle and hard, arduous work. We have salvaged the socialist state, the national economy, saving them from the threat of disintegration. The great effort made by Polish workers and peasants was very important -- without their work, without their sense of responsibility for a safe and sovereign fate of the state, it would not have been possible.

It is with difficulty that we are restoring our home. We strive for accord, for unification of the nation's patriotic forces. The number of Poles extending their hands to each other is growing. I think the proceedings and results of the first joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee will facilitate this process. Allow me to express our conviction that this plenum will be of historical importance, not so much because it is the first plenum but, above all, because the resolutions taken during the plenum will be implemented with all conscientiousness. Consistency, action, deeds, and results: this is what is expected of us by workers, farmers, and society. We must not fail these expectations. [applause]

Warsaw Reports on Resolution

LD232144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] The POLISH PRESS AGENCY tonight passed on to us the contents of the resolution of the joint plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee concerning the tasks of the PZPR and of the ZSL in the development of the rural areas and agriculture and in the attainment of food self-sufficiency in the country.

The resolution proclaims that the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee, at the joint plenary session, confirmed the will to practice partner-like cooperation, based on the principles of the workers' and farmers' alliance, to resolve the most essential problems of our homeland and of the socialist state. The contents of this cooperation have been defined in the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and of the Eighth ZSL Congress. The two parties resolutely voice their support for the implementation of a permanent and stable agricultural policy whose foundations are the alliance between the workers and farmers and the strengthening of the economic links between the towns and the countryside. The principles of this policy are contained in the guidelines of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium concerning the key problems of agricultural policy, agriculture, and food economy, dated January 1981.

The two parties confirm that one of the fundamental strategic aims of social and economic policy is the attainment of food self-sufficiency in the country by developing and increasing the productivity of agriculture and of the agricultural and food industry, of industries serving agriculture and food processing, and through the rationalization of foreign trade. It is stated in the resolution that this will be accompanied by simultaneous social progress in the countryside. The present level of consumption of the population is higher than national agricultural production. Imports of cereals, fodder, and other agricultural produce significantly exceed exports of agricultural and food produce. That is why, the resolution proclaims, the acceleration of increased plant production as a necessary prerequisite for improving the feeding of the nation is deemed as the main task. Further on, the resolution defines in a very detailed way what the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee deem necessary to attain the envisaged aim.

The full text of the resolution will be carried in tomorrow's press.

PRON, SEJM PRESIDIUM DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD191426 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The major platforms for cooperation between our parliament and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] have been discussed in Warsaw during a meeting attended by members of the Sejm Presidium and of the PRON Provisional National Council.

They agreed that the broad masses of the community must become active in putting socialist renewal into effect and in overcoming current economic difficulties. Representatives of the PRON leadership stated that they want to join the social consultation on draft bills being prepared by the Sejm and to control the implementation of laws already passed by the parliament. The meeting also dealt in a preliminary way with the idea of the Sejm Presidium and the PRON Provisional National Council setting up a joint centre for testing public opinion.

The meeting was cochaired by the marshal of the Sejm, Stanislaw Gucwa, and the chairman of the PRON Provisional National Council, Jan Dobraczynski.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON PLANNED PRICE INCREASES

LD221755 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The draft price increases and principles of the state's prices and incomes policy in 1983 were presented at yesterday's press conference at the office of the Council of Ministers. The inflation gap in the first quarter of this year will reach a total of Z630 billion. In the face of the limited possibilities of an increase in production, a price increase has become unavoidable; however, it will not include foodstuffs, although this is dependent to a considerable extent on maintaining the present procurement prices for agricultural produce. As Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski said in his speech, the prices of alcohol and tobacco products will increase. Gasoline and some energy sources (?such as) natural gas and coal will become more expensive. A slight rent reform is also envisaged. The proposed price increases will be submitted to social consultation. Only alcohol will become more expensive from 31 January -- by an average of about Z110.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS ENERGY REFORM PROBLEMS

AU211813 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jan 83 p 2

[A. Kozmianski report: "The Reform Does Not Stimulate Fuel and Energy Conservation"]

[Text] An appraisal of the rationalization of the use of energy in the chemical and light industries was the subject of discussions by the State Council for Fuel and Energy Economy. The discussion was chaired by Professor Kazimierz Kopecki. Minister Jerzy Wojcicki, chief inspector of the energy economy, took part.

The main topic of the discussion centered around a matter which the report referred to as the basic prerequisite of progress in improving the efficiency of fuel and energy exploitation. The matter concerns the absolute necessity of introducing systemic economic solutions which ensure that the interests of enterprises are in agreement with the aims of the country's energy policy. It also entails the creation of a system of incentives which would stimulate the adoption of activities aimed at reducing the energy consumption in the production industry.

As the majority of speakers stated, the economic reform has failed to create such a system and has even caused a deterioration in the conditions required for a rational use of fuel and energy. One of the speakers indicated that the new regulations imposed on enterprises from the beginning of 1983 do not encourage the conservation of fuel or energy and their rational use. Professor K. Kopecki, chairman of the council, likewise admitted that the Commission for Economic Reform, of which he is a member, had worked on this topic for 2 years ineffectively and in vain. The council resolved to devise new methods to influence enterprises to use fuel and energy rationally, since the previous system of recommendations for use in a reformed economy no longer gives results.

PAP CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES EXPULSION FROM U.S.

LD211849 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Washington 21 Jan -- The to-date correspondent of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY in Washington, Stanislaw Glabinski, expelled from the United States a couple of days ago, has filed this dispatch before leaving Washington:

This is my last report from Washington. At the request of the U.S. authorities I am leaving the country in which I have worked for several years and whose laws I have never violated and whose people, I think, I have never offended. On the contrary. Never have I concealed my sympathies both for America and the Americans, which I demonstrated more than once in my dispatches and I will continue doing so in my articles after I am back home.

Simultaneously, I have never concealed the reluctance to the U.S. Administration, growing over a dozen or so months, as well as the growing criticism towards its conservative policies, which are detrimental to the U.S. and the world. All the more so, as these policies have been directed, for many months now, and, in fact from the very beginning of President Reagan's term, against the interests of my country. They have always been doggedly, mischievously and offensively anti-Polish.

Yet I have not been expelled from the United States for what I wrote, although I know that was not to the liking of the so-called political circles in Washington. My cables were watched strikingly carefully and although unofficially nonetheless many times I was given to feel the reluctance and disapproval of my work and of the tenor of my dispatches. I was thrown away in retaliation for the expulsion from Warsaw of the UPI correspondent, Ruth Gruber. In this connection I can only state that insofar as I know she was not expelled for what she wrote about the Polish authorities' policies but for the violation of the foreign correspondent's status. Even my American colleagues do not hide their conviction that Miss Gruber trespassed the limits of action and conduct which the correspondent must not overstep. [Passage indistinct] characterized by the fact that it does not result from any arguments but from the anti-Polish stand and arrogance of the American authorities.

I wish to stress once more that I am simply astonished how many people in the states are well aware of the fragile grounds on which their administration's action is based, aware of the fact that the principles guiding this administration are immoral, dangerous and hard to accept. One of my friends, someone who keeps away from politics, told while parting with me: "I feel not guilty, I didn't vote for Reagan."

I am not leaving the States in an anti-American mood. To the contrary, I have got the feeling that I am leaving here many friends of my country who do not agree with the anti-Polish policy of their government. I think, however, that it has been my duty to express my views on matters which go markedly go [as received] beyond the issue of my removal from the United States.

Polish Journalists Criticize Expulsion

LD210240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] The provisional main board of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic [SDPRL] today adopted the following resolution:

On 18 January, the American Administration revoked the accreditation of Stanislaw Glabinski, Washington correspondent of PAP and member of the SDPRL. This unjustified act was in retaliation for the legal expulsion of Gruber, a correspondent for UPI. She committed a reprehensible breach of the rights of foreign correspondents which was announced to the public. The American side, the resolution continues, could not be bothered to apologize to the Polish authorities for the compromising activities of the UPI journalist. Such an apology would have been accepted. Instead, the United States replied in a manner which is not normal practice between friendly countries and which is regarded by the Polish public as yet another hostile step taken by the Reagan administration against our country, an act which further intensified the tensions between the two states.

The SDPRL resolution ends by making a sharp protest against the American Administration's treatment of outstanding colleague and editor Stanislaw Glabinski, treatment which was contrary to the spirit of the Helsinki Charter.

'WEST'S ATTEMPTS TO FRUSTRATE' POPE'S VISIT

LD211850 Warsaw PAP in English 1442 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 21 Jan -- The Polish Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE, in its editorial today, charged subversive centres in the West with attempts to frustrate plans for Pope John Paul II's pilgrimage to Poland next June. The paper also warned that "temerity and irresponsibility on the part (?of some) people [word indistinct] might provide weapons for the enemy, and made reference to a recent utterance by ex-president of the former Polish Journalists Association SDP Stefan Bratkowski in one of churches outside Warsaw, which was duly reported by Radio Free Europe.

Quoting what Free Europe said was Bratkowski's statement on the occasion, namely that the only thing to do at the moment is to organize resistance towards the authorities, SLOWO warned that "It is exactly such utterances and calls in Polish churches that Radio Free Europe and its overlords want". "Western centres of anti-Polish subversion well know what conditions are needed to let the pope's prospective pilgrimage to Poland take place," SLOWO said. Hence they are diligently publishing "all that could prevent the holy father's pilgrimage to this country," it added.

"The sense of co-responsibility for letting the pilgrimage actually take place this year and patriotic responsibility put us under the obligation today to be vigilant to the above subversive and objectively anti-Polish propaganda activity aimed against issues vital to us. We expect the propaganda in question will be continually intensified and new means and methods will be used. We are unlikely to avoid struggle, but may we not supply the enemy with weapons by way of temerity and irresponsibility on the part of some people and milieus."

The paper, a Pax association's daily, criticized Western media for publishing ever more reports on political events held in a few churches in Poland, which it termed "a strictly marginal phenomenon", and charged the media with "eagerness in picking up what is going on in the peripheries".

SLOWO laid [as received] stressed the church-state dialogue in Poland and complained that Western propaganda centres "say little of what represents the fundamental prestige of the Roman Catholic Church" in Poland. It also accused them of ever more arrogant criticism of representatives of the Polish Episcopate "who represent a principled patriotic stand".

DAILY ASSESSES CHINA'S NEW FOREIGN POLICY

AU211708 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jan 83 p 7

[Jerzy Lobman article: "The Chinese Premier's African Trip"]

[Excerpts] In no way could we appraise the significance of Premier Zhao Ziyang's journey without a short mention of the turns of Chinese foreign policy during the last 3 decades. After having severed the close ties of cooperation China enjoyed with socialist countries for about 10 years, it began to look for support for its role in world politics among developing countries. It would seem that China was counting on compensating for the material and technical shortages which set it apart from the living standards of the great powers by playing the part of a leader of the billions in the poor areas of the world. This period, cut in two by the long virtual freeze of China's foreign policy during the "Cultural Revolution", became crystallized in the proclamation of the famous "Three Worlds" formula. This formula rejected the Marxist, class-bound division of contemporary international reality and placed a special stress on the role of "Third World" countries in world politics. There was at the same time, a great invigoration in China's contacts with Asian, African and Latin American countries.

This period came to an end as soon as the PRC established close cooperation with the world's largest imperialist countries, particularly the United States, Japan and EEC member states. Contacts with the "Third World" were of course maintained, but Beijing's interest in such contacts dropped significantly.

A cooling in relations has been apparent between the PRC and the West for a year or two now. These relations obviously failed to satisfy the expectations of either side. And then, without of course breaking contacts with their powerful capitalist partners, China, it seems, is beginning to treat its relations with socialist countries a little more realistically while at the same time intensifying its "Third World" policy.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's trip took place exactly 19 years after Premier Zhou En Lai's parallel visit (the routes of which of course differed). However, Zhou En Lai was then pursuing a purely political line of action, and by repeating that "the African Continent is now ripe to revolt," he alienated the more conservative interlocutors as well as those who, although they conducted a progressive policy, did not support the same revolutionary methods which China advocated at that time.

Today, times have changed. Premier Zhao's route (over Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Zaire, Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and Kenya) includes countries, very close to the cpaitalist world as well as progressive countries, as if it were stressing in this way his willingness to maintain normal and broad political and economic relations with various states, without getting involved in the divisions existing in Africa.

He stressed China's "antihegemonic" political theses everywhere he went and also tried to persuade people to back China's well known stand on issues like Kampuchea or Afghanistan. China believes that Africa is one of the most vital areas of Soviet and American influence and rivalry. In view of this the Chinese premier definitely decided to return and build up China's position in Africa. This may be evidence of long-term plans in this area, and this is the most important element of Premier Zhao Ziyang's journey.

There can be no doubt that Premier Zhao Ziyang's African journey will become a crucial part and a clear illustration of the new (or rather renewed) political and diplomatic concepts of the PRC's leadership.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

Bilateral Ties Discussed 21 Jan

AU212052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/01/1983 -- On January 21 official talks started between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1-st Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

There participated in the talks for Romania: Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister; Ion Patan, minister of technico-material supply and control of fixed assets management; Petru Enache, vice-president of the Council of State; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Gheorghe Vlad, minister of oil; Ion Stanescu, minister, chief of the Department for Constructions Abroad; Ferdinand Nagy, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

For Libya: Jadallah Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee [GPC]; 'Abd al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the Bureau for External Relations; Muftah Elusta Omar [spelling as received] secretary of the Bureau for Information; Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, secretary of the GPC for Land Reclamation and Land Reform; Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of the GPC for light industry, and other officials.

President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi a warm salute and expressed satisfaction at the new Romanian-Libyan summit, as also the conviction that it will lead to more efficient ways and means of amplification of the relations between Romania and Libya, to the interest of the progress of their national economies, of peace and international understanding. In turn, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi thanked warmly for having been invited to visit Romania once again and for the possibility offered to him to meet once more the Romanian head of state and to continue the summit dialogue between the two countries, that will be concluded in fruitful results on the line of expanding and deepening the good relations already existing between Romania and Libya, to the advantage of both countries and peoples.

In agreement the sides highlighted the visit to result in an impetus given to the relations and friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples in domains of mutual interest. In this respect President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi charged the relevant ministers to further analyse concrete possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Libyan collaboration and cooperation in various economic branches of joint interest and to forward the proposals they reach for approval by the two leaders. Both sides considers that the intensification of the Romanian-Libyan collaboration on multiple planes was apt to contribute to the continuous strengthening of the Romanian-Libyan relations, of the esteem and friendship between the two countries and peoples, to serve the cause of peace, detente and understanding in the world the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Ceausescu, Al-Qadhdhafi Toasts

AU221435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/1/1983 -- Official talks started in Bucharest on January 21 between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is paying an official visit of friendship to Romania.

During the talks conducted on the first day of the visit the two leaders highlighted the need for all peoples to work most energetically to halt the deterioration of the international situation, ensure the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, promote collaboration and respect among nations. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared firmly for the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all litigious issues and states of conflict.

Extensive opinions were exchanged on the tense situation in the Middle East, the conviction being expressed that a global, just and durable peace in the area could only be achieved on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the resolution of the Palestinian people's question on the basis of the recognition of its rights to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state of its own. The situation on the European Continent and questions related to disarmament and the eradication of underdevelopment were also examined during the Romanian-Libyan summit talks. At the same time, the importance of dialogue was brought to the fore for the development of bilateral relations in domains of mutual interest.

In the toast he proposed at the official dinner the Romanian head of state expressed his conviction that the agreements and understandings to be reached during the visit of the distinguished Libyan guest would open further prospects to and would be of historic importance for the relations between Romania and Libya.

Approaching questions related to the foreign policy promoted by the Romanian state, President Ceausescu showed that Romania worked with all her force and in collaboration with all peace-loving states for the ensurance of the people's and nations' ultimate right to existence, to life, to freedom and independence.

We do everything possible, the Romanian president said, to halt the deployment of medium-range missiles, for the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place. These missiles deployed in Europe are also a great danger to the countries in the neighborhood of Europe, in the Mediterranean and northern Africa.

Showing that Romania pays special attention to the questions related to underdevelopment, President Ceausescu said she worked for the strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration of the developing countries, for the building of a new international economic order.

Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, declares most resolutely for the settlement of all conflicts and interstate litigious issues by negotiations alone. No matter how difficult they are, no matter how long they take negotiations are the only acceptable solution.

In this spirit, the president showed, Romania has always declared resolutely for the negotiated settlement of the Middle East questions. We condemned in all firmness Israel's acts of aggression in Lebanon, we declare for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, for the observance of Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

At the same time, the Romanian head of state pointed out, we consider it necessary that a passage should be achieved to negotiations with a view to solving the Palestinian question on the basis of the right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state. In this spirit we consider that an international conference should be convened with the participation of all the sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included.

A lasting peace in the Middle East, Nicolae Ceausescu said, calls for the existence of an independent Palestinian state and, equally, for the recognition of the existence of the state of Israel. It is in the interests of all the peoples in the area that peace and a collaboration grounded on the principles of equality and non-interference in domestic affairs should be established providing for socioeconomic development, independence, welfare and peace.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi thanked for Romania's participation in the building of various units in Libya, which is a telling proof of the lasting relations between the two peoples, and expressed his conviction that the current meeting would consolidate those relations. Setting forth his country's stance on various international questions, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi showed that Romania and Libya had, in his opinion, real possibilities of working effectively for the attainment of the targets of world peace.

Speaking about the situation in the Middle East, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said many honest peoples made efforts for a negotiated settlement of that situation. We have been appreciative of the fact that the relations between Romania and Israel are maintained seeing it as a means of stopping Israel from committing further acts of aggression, he said adding that the whole world was appreciative of Romania's efforts for peace, just as it is appreciative of all the efforts for the negotiated settlement of international issues.

Nuclear Exhibits Toured

AU221913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/1/1983 -- On January 22, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1-st Revolution of the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriya, visited the National Centre of Physics at the Magurele platform -- Bucharest, a complex that brings together research, education and production units.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were shown an exhibition displaying a series of plant and equipment for dosimetric measurements in the area of nuclear power plants and in units which use radiation generators, as well as plant and equipment for high precision nuclear spectrometric measurements, which will be used by the first nuclear power plant of Romania, nuclear medicine and radiobiology outfit, already used in Romanian hospitals, part and outfit manufactured within the priority programme of vacuum technique, of outstanding importance for the nuclear and aeronautical industries, now in full swing of development in Romania.

After the visits paid in Bucharest on Saturday, President Nicolae Ceausescu and the leader of the Great September 1-st Revolution of the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriya, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left for mountain resort Sinaia, riding a special train.

Talks Continue 22 Jan

AU222030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/1/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, continued on Saturday in the afternoon in the presidential train, en route to Sinaia, the exchange of opinions on questions of common interest. The two leaders approached a wide array of questions regarding the current stage of bilateral relations, stressing with satisfaction their development on multiple planes and examined new possibilities to further expand them in the interest of both countries and peoples. The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

Documents Signed 24 Jan

AU240754 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0740 GMT on 24 January begins a live relay from the State Council Palace in Bucharest on the signing of official Romanian-Libyan documents occasioned by the Libyan chief of state Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Romania.

An unidentified person says that Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee, sign a "protocol on developing economic cooperation and commercial exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah." Then he says that Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi sign a "program on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation" between Romania and Libya for the period ending in 1990, and a "treaty of friendship and cooperation" between the two countries. After signing the documents, the two heads of state are said to embrace and shake hands.

Al-Qahdhdafi Departs

AU240838 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0824 GMT on 24 January begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the departure from Bucharest of Libyan chief of state Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. According to the reporter, President Nicolae Ceausescu arrives together with Col al-Qadhdhafi. The national anthems of the two countries are played, and the two leaders review the honor guard. Col al-Qadhdhafi reportedly takes his leave from "members of the State Council and of the government, and other Romanian officials" who have come to see him off. At the steps of the aircraft, Nicolae Ceausescu and Col al-Qadhdhafi "cordially shake hands and embrace."

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S 18-21 JAN VISIT ENDS

AU221428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/1/1983 -- Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, concluded his official visit to Romania on January 21. During the official talks the development stage and prospects of the Romanian-Turkish relations were examined and opinions were exchanged on major questions of the current international life.

The foreign ministers of Romania and Turkey highlighted the particular significance of the decisions made and understandings covenanted at top level during the Bucharest talks of April 1982 between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren for the expansion and deepening of the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other relations. They reasserted the two countries' wish to speed up the carrying into effect of those covenanted at summit level with a view to further diversifying the Romanian-Turkey collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes in the spirit of the joint declaration signed on April 8, 1982 and of the other documents agreed upon at top level. Paying special attention to economic issues, the two sides pointed to the importance of the materialization of the objectives set by the ninth joint Romanian-Turkish Governmental Commission of November 1982 for the expansion of cooperation in domains of mutual interest. During the exchange of views on the international situation the need was stressed for most resolute actions for removing the danger of mounting international tension, for preventing a nuclear war, war in general, efficacious and responsible measures being necessary in order to halt the arms race, pass to disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures in the first place, which is the fundamental question of the current epoch. It was stressed that one of the major imperatives of the international life is the settlement of military interstate conflicts, the passage to the resolution of litigations no matter their nature or character only by negotiations, by political means, by talks between the concerned parties, understanding and receptivity being shown for each party's legitimate interests. The two foreign ministers highlighted that to ease tension, to resume the course of detente and collaboration the policy of force and dictate, of interference in domestic affairs in any form and under any circumstances, of economic sanctions and pressure must be definitely eliminated from the international life and each people's right to choose its economic and social development path as it wishes, the principles of equal rights and equity unflinchingly observed.

In that context the two sides declared for the promotion of a policy of contacts and negotiations by all states as the only one able to contribute to the enhancement of mutual confidence, to finding the best ways to detente, to solving the major question facing mankind, to ensuring peace and collaboration among peoples.

Referring to the situation in Europe the foreign ministers of Romania and Turkey stressed the need for adopting measures conducive to the enhancement of confidence and cooperation, measures meant to open the prospect of building a united Europe free of nuclear weapons, a Europe of collaboration and understanding. The importance was emphasized in that context of adopting measures aimed at freezing and reducing military budgets and armed forces and armaments for building security and developing cooperation on the continent. The two ministers stressed that a highly significant step in this respect is the conclusion of the Madrid meeting as soon as possible, in 1983, with positive results as regards the convening of a conference on disarmament and confidence-building in Europe and the ensurance of the continuity of the conferences initiated by the CSCE process. They also showed that the establishment of security and cooperation on the European Continent as a whole is naturally linked to the provision of conditions for a climate of understanding and good neighbourliness to exist in each region, the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, peaceful coexistence, free of nuclear weapons falling within this context.

They were appreciative of the results of the Balkan meetings on multilateral collaboration among the states in the area and expressed the need for continuing these meetings with a view to identifying further possibilities of expanding cooperation in domains of joint interest for the participating states. The two ministers reiterated the mutual wish of the two countries to intensify their cooperation on multiple planes pointing in that context to the importance they attach to periodical political consultations and mutual interchanges of visits at various levels.

The same day in the evening the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey left Bucharest.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH USSR

AU231336 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 21/01/1983 -- Following the talks a Romanian delegation led by Marin Constantin, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, conducted in Moscow at the Ministry of Food Industry and the Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Conservancy of the USSR the protocols for 1983 were signed stipulating mutual exchanges of technologies, seeds and farm machinery, as well as exchanges in the field of scientific research. The Romanian delegation was received by Z.N. Nuriyev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PUNGAN VISITS FRG

Meets Strauss, Others

AU192042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, (AGERPRES) 19/1/1983 -- While on an official visit to West Germany, the Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan, was received in Munich by the minister-president of Bavaria Land, chairman of the Christian Social Union, Franz Josef-Strauss, to whom he conveyed greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's president. Thanking for the message, Franz-Josef Strauss asked that Romania's president be conveyed best wishes of good health and new successes in the development of the Romanian economy and the further expansion of the political and economic relations between the two countries.

During the talks conducted on the occasion, new ways and possibilities of expanding and diversifying the commercial exchanges and the economic cooperation between Romanian enterprises and companies of Bavaria Land were approached as well as some international questions of common concern.

The Romanian minister met with Anton Jaumann, minister of economy and transports of Bavaria Land, as well as with personalities of the economic and financial-banking domains from Bavaria with whom he examined certain specific ways aimed at increasing the Romanian exports and the expansion of bilateral cooperation on third markets.

Talks With Economics Minister

AU201927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn (AGERPRES) 20/1/1983 -- Continuing his official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign aid and international economic cooperation, met with Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics, with whom he examined current questions related to the economic collaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany and set new actions for the development and diversification of commercial exchanges and of economic cooperation both bilaterally and on third markets. Both sides reiterated their governments' will to support, through adequate measures, the attainment of that target.

The Romanian minister also met with Johannes Rau, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party, minister-president of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia, and Reimunt Jochimsen, minister of economics and transport of that land. During the talks conducted on the occasion, new possibilities were highlighted of expanding the economic and technological cooperation in the energy, petrochemical, iron-and-steel and other sectors. Vasile Pungan also had interviews with executives of West German concerns and firms with whom he set concrete actions of expanding the exports of Romanian products and economic cooperation particularly in machine building, chemistry and metallurgy.

Confers With Genscher in Bonn

AU211927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, (AGERPRES) 21/1/1983 -- The Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan, now in Bonn, met with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany. Current questions were approached on the occasion related to bilateral political relations, just as aspects of the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on the international situation. The two sides expressed their wish to do everything possible to further develop the Romanian-West German collaboration on multiple planes.

The Romanian minister also had an interview with Juergen Warnke, federal minister for economic cooperation, with whom he examined possibilities of expanding economic and industrial cooperation, on third markets in particular.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING AMBASSADOR TO URUGUAY -- Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez today received Romanian Ambassador Gheorghe Apostol who is ending his mission to that country. Messages to and on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu were exchanged on the occasion. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 22 Jan 83 AU]

MINIC ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT GOALS, POLICY

LD230842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Servce in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Novi Sad, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- Increased opposition to the competition between the superpowers and blocs which has brought about the present difficult international situation is becoming ever more evident in the world. This was stated by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee, in a speech he gave recently on the topical questions of foreign policy and international relations to the Matica Srpska [Serbian Cultural Literary Society].

Minic stated that resistance is not only being offered by the nonaligend countries, though the Nonaligned Movement is still the mainstay of this effort. Opposition is also increasing more and more within the blocs themselves. This is not only reflected in the ever-stronger antinulcear movements in the West European countries and the United States, but also in the more or less evident differences in the behavior of the governments of the countries belonging to the blocs.

Minic noted that the nonaligend countries -- which are vitally interested in the cause of peace, international cooperation, development and the building of a new international political and economic order -- will hold their seventh summit conference in New Delhi at the beginning of March. Their aim is to strengthen unity, decide on their stance towards the current developments in international relations and determine programs of action which will lead to the improvement of the international situation and to the solution of outstanding international political and economic questions and crises.

Milos Minic pointed out that in recent months, including at the meeting in Managua, the nonaligned countries have shown the world that they are determined to oppose with all their strength any further deterioration of the situation, all bloc competition, and the policy of spheres of influence and foreign intervention. On the other hand, they will strive for the revival of universal and not bloc detente, for the revival of negotiations and for the solution of crises and current international problems. The seventh nonaligned conference in New Delhi has the opportunity to influence the great powers and blocs to halt the accelerated confrontation and to proceed to negotiations, especially on disarmament. Furthermore, it has the opportunity to influence the most developed Western and Eastern countries to sit down in the United Nations together with the developing countries and solve by negotiations the world's economic problems and clear the way for an end to the global crisis and for the revival of the entire world economy.

I believe that the nonaligned countries, in spite of the pressure by great powers and blocs and the burden of certain differences, conflicts and disputes in their own ranks, will not miss the opportunity to exert influence on the great powers and leading Western and Eastern countries. The seventh nonaligned conference may signify the beginning of a more positive development of international relations, Milos Minic said.

Minic also drew attention to the fact that the two superpowers and the two blocs -- in spite of the fact that their competition has paralyzed the United Nations in the execution of its duties in the maintenance of peace and security in the world and in the organization of international negotiations, and in spite of the fact that they blocked the work of the Madrid CSCE meetings and are involved in all hotbeds of crisis in Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East, southern Africa, Europe and so on -- are maintaining contacts, holding talks on nuclear and other armaments (in Geneva and Vienna) and publicly advancing proposals and programs to foster agreement.

Yugoslavia supports all initiatives and proposals which can lead to negotiations and agreements between the superpowers and blocs in the interest of peace, security and cooperation in the world and in Europe. Of course, these negotiations and agreements should respect the principles of active peaceful coexistence.

LCY'S DRAGOSAVAC VIEWS NATIONALITY, IDEOLOGY

LD212206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke today to educational workers of Sarajevo on some topical issues of nations and intranational relations. At the beginning of his speech he noted that nationality problems, as well as vestiges of classical bourgeois or state-bureaucratic nationalism in our country are and will continue to be a manifestation of uneven economic development. They manifest themselves and will continue to manifest themselves in the form of bourgeois egoism and various other phenomena characteristic of a class society.

In connection with the confusion concerning national, republican and provincial economies, Dr Dragosavac presented two Marxist standpoints. One is that the national question is also an economic question: The second is that in our conditions there is no scope for a national economy. The simplistic and incomplete interpretation of these standpoints can also become the basis of nationalism, whether it is of separatist or unitarist characteristics. The first, if it proceeds from republican or provincial capital, negates the social character of the means of production and can basically be separatist as regards Yugoslavia and hegemonist inside the province or the republic. The second, if it proceeds from abstract internationalism, negates nations and can be the basis of unitarism. Neither or these, if they are interpreted one-sidedly, can encompass the unity of the sovereignty and equality of peoples and working people or link working class and national characteristics.

Dragosavac went on to note that neither individually nor collectively have we fully settled accounts with nationalism because we are, he said, still a class society. The CPY [Yugoslav Communist Party] and the LCY have always believed that communists are part of their people and they have assessed them according to the type of prestige they enjoy in the environment in which they live and work; but they have also believed and continue to believe that to place emphasis on communists only as members of one of our nations restricts their personality and activity. Those who think that all they have to do is to state that they are national can easily make concessions to nationalism and become its slaves. Therefore, while it is wrong to separate communists from their nation or nationality, it is also wrong to separate communists from the working class aspect of the struggle for socialism by insisting only on the national aspect of the struggle and vice versa. If all this is not borne in mind, various problems or even dramas easily arise about what somebody might declare himself to be in the census, about the flag, about statements by certain prominent figures, about the language, and so forth.

Having sounded a warning about nationalists trying to involve in their dark objectives certain science disciplines, in particular history, ethnology, archeology, linguistics, theology, and so forth, Dragosavac stressed that it is unacceptable to make problems about whether in some publications, one nation or nationality is treated integrally, and that it is particularly unacceptable to introduce in this various criteria and to stress in the political sense who originated from whom, in order to acquire on this basis greater rights or privileges for one nation over another. This is totally impermissible in our society. All this is done by ideologically and politically problematic people.

They are the only people in our country who can direct certain nationalities toward the thesis that they have a state outside Yugoslavia, or persuade certain minority nations inside republics that they have a state outside those republics.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac then recalled that we are again witnessing various antisocialist forces attempting from the positions of nationalism to undermine the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. All of them are in the service of anticommunist propaganda and the expression of psychological-propaganda warfare and are particularly trying to show how everywhere in socialism, and even in socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, human rights, freedoms, cultural creativity and so forth, are threatened. We are witnessing various kinds of hullabaloo and even attempts to create organizational forms for the alleged struggle by which they would ensure those freedom. When we define to a nation most accurately the hostile work carried out, and in particular the persons who have some kind of real or imaginary greatness, certain forces raise a hullabaloo about pressure being exerted on the intelligentsia and the freedom of creative work. And now in connection with "Pigeon-Roost"["Golubnjaca"; recentplay staged by Serbian national theater which addresses question of nationalism], a spurious confrontation has been staged about who is for freedom of artistic creativity and who is against it.

In this connection Dragosavac stated that last year he looked at interventions in our country and in the rest of the world. According to this information, in the past 10 years there have been nine administrative interventions in our country. In that period there was no country in the world which, regarding the number of various publications [word indistinct] administrative interventions and bans.

Dragosavac then said that since the question of "Pigeon-Roost" has been raised, he would briefly present his attitude: I have read the text of the play, I have not seen the performance. On the basis of the text and my attitude to the aesthetic value [words indistinct]. As regards the ideological and political implications of the play, I have views on them. I will omit the fact that the author of the play is (?not a historian) and I, therefore, reproach him for not taking account of historical facts and of the scope and results of our revolution. In abstracting this further, I must say that, from the ideopolitical standpoint, the basic attitudes of the play must meet with our social criticism. According to the play, the Yugoslav national liberation struggle and socialist revolution have done nothing materially or culturally for Croats and Serbs in that part of our country. It is as though unconquerable hatred is inherent there. Basically, according to the play, the area in question appears to have no other future except fratricidal war between Croats and Serbs personified in the Chetnik and Ustasha movement.

In all likelihood, this debate too has not been fanned by coincidence, especially since most of the discussion does not deal with real aesthetic and ideopolitical issues. Some of those taking part in this discussion are not even interested in the genuine freedom of creative work. They want to oppose at all costs the League of Communists policy and the criteria and values which our socialist society created. This is the reason for some of them attacking so severely the ideopolitical attitudes of the Novi Sad League of Communists City Committee. And yet this organization has essentially carried out its political duty by proceeding from the LCY program and the decisions of party congresses.

A question was raised in connection with the anticommunist campaign and attacks by reactionary forces on the League of Communists and Krleza [prominent Yugoslav writer who died approximately 1 year ago].

It is known, Dr Dragosavac said, that some anticommunists have tried to depict Krleza as a man who was in constant conflict with the party who after the war was unable to express this. Some even reproached him for being an opportunist because he did not have an equally critical attitude toward Socialist Yugoslavia, the former Yugoslavia and Austro-Hungarian empire. It is natural that as a Marxist and communist he opposed the capitalist system and its state and, as a patriot and humanist, he particularly opposed foreign and bourgeois exploitation. Those who reproach him for having had one attitude toward the political system and the state of the bourgeoisie and a different one toward the socialist system and the new Yugoslavia do not understand, or rather are pretending not to understand. He considered the bourgeois capitalist system as alien, as exploiting, as totally inhuman and therefore he made a devastating criticism of bourgeois exploitation and power. He cherished our self-managing socialist system. Of course, he, like others, submitted normal criticism, from the positions of the LCY program and policy, of our errors and weaknesses, as do all great people who do not idealize either classes or society, and thus do not idealize our socialist society either and who know how to separate what is progressive from what is conservative and reactionary.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in conclusion replied to a question about the position of Serbs in Croatia in connection with the polemics waged recently with Stipe Suvar. I have no intention of interpreting Suvar, Dragosavac said. He is clear in this respect. Though still relatively young, he has been commited for some considerable time to the struggle against nationalism in his own nation and he is thus identified with such a struggle against any kind of nationalism in Croatia and Yugoslavia. I would deal briefly with some of the attitudes of those individuals who, in advocating separate institutions for Serbs in Croatia, in essence are pushing them into segregation and into a fundamentally unequal position. Hence, this is not a question of weaknesses in the implementation of our policy but of an approach to national problems from bourgeois, and essentially reactionary, positions. As an argument in favor of their attitudes they have proposed the liquidation of Prosvjeta, the Serbian cultural society, "forgetting" about Matica Hrvatsky [Croatian cultural society]. Then, the main committee of the Serbs in Croatia has been mentioned but they have also "forgotten" the main committee of the Croatian Peasant Party. These were some of our elements of political pluralism. They were justified at one time; they played a positive role but they were subsequently surpassed.

All state, political, cultural, educational and other organizations and institutions in Croatia, as in other republics and provinces, are joint institutions of all the nations and nationalities living there. Our main task is to develop them as socialist and self-managing institutions in order that they might, individually and together, affirm self-managing, civil and national rights, develop and promote equality and brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in conclusion.

FINANCE OFFICIAL EXPLAINS 1983 BUDGET REDUCTIONS

AU221719 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] As early as the middle of last year, it was clear that budget revenues would be less than planned. The Federal Executive Council was of the opinion that the contributions of the republics and provinces could not be further increased to cover the difference between budget expenditures and revenues. Thus, the solution has been found in a reduction of budget expenditures. The budget for this year was planned on the basis of the federation's reduced expenditures last year.

This was stated among other things by Egon Padovan, deputy federal secretary for finance at a press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Information. Gordana Buncic reports:

The initial calculations have shown that the budget of 245,323,000,000 dinars planned for this year would not be sufficient to meet expenditures for the three main areas: the Yugoslav People's Army, the development of insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo, and the disabled veterans' insurance and military pensions. For this reason the Federal Executive Council, as the proposer of the budget, has initiated discussions with these three budget users to find possibilities for reducing expenditures. Egon Padovan, assistant federal secretary for finance [title as heard], said that the following results have been achieved:

[Begin Padovan recording] The proposed budget for 1983 provides 150,581,200,000 dinars for financing the Yugoslav People's Army. In relation to the adopted percentage of 5.2 percent of national income, this amount marks a reduction by 3,234,800,000 dinars. In this connection we must mention that the standard and the functional expenditures in 1983, as the base year, and in the coming years will be characterized by and will be (?subject) to all other regulations to which all other users of the budget are subject. The federation's 1983 budget provides for the supplementary funds of 24,268,700,000 dinars for development of insufficiently developed socialist republics and the autonomous province of Kosovo and, in relation to the legally determined needs, this amount shows a budget reduction of 3,325,900,000 dinars. The planned budget funds for disabled veterans' insurance and military pensions amount to 45,118,300,000 dinars and, in relation to the originally planned funds, this is a reduction by 18,145,500,000 dinars. [end recording]

All other budget users together account for about 9.5 percent of budget expenditures. For this reason the planned increase of their expenditures by 10 percent this year does not represent such a burden for the budget as do the expenditures of the three largest budget users. The reason for this is in the fact that, since 1976, their expenditures have been determined depending on the growth of the social product or national income or personal incomes in the economy. At the same time, the budget revenues have been increased depending on the growth of expenditures for the current year. As a result of this situation, the difference between the federation's budget revenues and expenditures have doubled in recent years. Therefore, according to Padovan, in the coming period, it will be necessary to consider possibilities for balancing the budget revenues and the expenditures of the largest budget users.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 21 January carries a brief news item on the above press conference. It says: "Speaking at the press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Information, Egon Padovan, deputy federal secretary for finance, said that the federation's budget for this year should amount to about 220 billion dinars instead of the originally planned amount of about 245 billion dinars. The personal incomes of the officials and workers paid from the federal budget funds were also discussed at the press conference. The president of the Federal Executive Council has the highest [monthly] -- personal income; 50,986 dinars. Members of the SFRY Presidency are also in the group of the highest paid officials. The personal incomes of other categories of workers paid from the federal budget funds range between 8,407 and 26,848 dinars."]

MOJSOV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

LD212234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned to Belgrade this evening after an official visit to Switzerland 19-21 January at the invitation of Pierre Aubert, president of the Swiss Confederation and head of the Department for Foreign Affairs.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin, Lazar Mojsov and his associates were welcomed by Momcilo Vuce'kovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Jean-Pierre Vettovaglia, charge d'affaires at the Swiss Embassy in Yugoslavia.

Issues Statement

LD212324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1822 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- A press statement was published in Belgrade tonight after Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned from his official visit to Switzerland. It states that in addition to official talks with the host, Pierre Aubert, the federal secretary also held separate meetings with Willi Ritschard, vice president of the Confederation and head of the Federal Department for Finance, and Kurt Furgler, head of the Federal Department for Public Economy.

During these talks which were held in a cordial working atmosphere, both sides positively assessed the development of bilateral cooperation in many fields of common interest and confirmed the common desire to further deepen it.

In order to strength mutual understanding and trust, the two sides favorably assessed establishing and expanding direct cooperation between the interested departments and other institutions of the two countries.

The importance of strengthening economic cooperation, which traditionally represents the basis of overall bilateral relations, was especially emphasized -- the statement says. In this sense, both sides stressed the need to make further efforts to achieve a more balanced trade exchange and bolder development of higher forms of economic cooperation, including cooperation in third markets on the basis of long-term partnership.

The Swiss side again expressed understanding for Yugoslavia's current financial difficulties and emphasized its readiness to continue its support in order to overcome the difficulties in an easier manner. The federal secretary positively assessed the active and constructive role which Switzerland has in the latest action made by a group of Western countries to extend financial support to our program of economic stabilization and expressed the conviction that this would be favorably reflected in the further development of bilateral relations.

Proceeding from the importance of mutual trust, it was emphasized that permanent values of friendship between the two countries should be further fostered and protected from attempts that hostile, extremist emigres are making to endanger them.

It was repeated that the Yugoslav citizens who are temporarily living and working in Switzerland represent a positive factor in bilateral relations. The Yugoslav side especially pointed out the need to expand their legal protection in employment.

During discussions on international themes, identical or similar stands were expressed in assessing the world situation, questions of peace, European detente, disarmament, political solution of crises, resumption of international negotiations and importance of global talks on development.

The crucial significance of this year for the situation and further development of relations in the world, especially in Europe, was pointed out. Support was expressed for efforts designed to check the present dangerous escalation of international tension and to solve international problems in a just manner.

In this context, the situation on the European continent was particularly examined. It was stated that there were signs of some positive trends, but that much more should be done to resume and further strengthen detente. Successfully concluding the Madrid meeting on the basis of the draft final document proposed by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries, or some other short document, and adopting the decision to hold a European conference on disarmament represents a necessary step in this direction. Both sides emphasized that the important role of the said group of countries in bringing distant views and efforts closer and in achieving consensus on other unresolved questions was becoming even more important in the existing situation.

Due to the interest expressed by the Swiss side, which has confirmed that it will participate as a traditional guest in the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi, the federal secretary reported on the political activities and preparations for the summit. The Swiss interlocutors repeated their high appreciation of the role played by the Nonaligned Movement as an independent international factor and emphasized that its positive activity found even greater expression in the present intensified world situation which is blocking the solution of the most important international problems.

It was also emphasized during the talks that the world economic crisis which affects all countries, especially the poorest developing countries, demands an urgent solution for the problems of developing and establishing just relations between the developed and developing countries. The hope was expressed that the forthcoming UNCTAD meeting would encourage deliberations and efforts to this end and would speed up the beginning of global talks on development.

Pierre Aubert, head of the Federal Department for Foreign Affairs, accepted the invitation to pay an official return visit to Yugoslavia.

COMMISSION HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BULGARIA

AU221339 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 21 Jan 83

["Bulgaria-Yugoslavia in Search for New Possibilities for Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, January 21 (BTA corr) -- In their economic relations Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are striving for an ever greater use of new and more stable forms of economic cooperation. The working meeting of the presidents of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav side of the Joint Economic Trade and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission -- Minister of Finance Belcho Belchev and president of the Federal Committee of Agriculture, Milorad Stanojevic, was devoted to this subject.

A review was made of the state of the previous activity in the sphere of the long-term production, specialization and other kinds of industrial cooperation. Discussed were questions related to joint production in car-making, mechanical engineering and in other spheres of production. The long term joint production in the field of automation of the railway transport will continue to be carried out. Joint production in the manufacture of washing machines, electric appliances and other goods will be extended.

Discussion went also on some questions related to the economic cooperation in the two countries' border areas.

A document on the talks was signed in Belgrade today.

Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, met Mr Joze Florjancic, federal secretary of finance.

The two ministers had talks on questions related to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia's finance and banking cooperation.

Dragan Holds Talks With Belchev

LD230338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1108 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 22 (TANJUG) -- Realistic possibilities of expanding economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were confirmed at a talk today, Saturday, between Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan and Bulgarian Finance Minister Belcho Belchev.

The two sides assessed that cooperation between the two neighbouring countries can be substantially improved in the field of long-term coproduction and division of labour, and by joint marketing in third countries.

Belcho Belchev, who is also Bulgarian cochairman of the mixed Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has left Belgrade after several days' visit to Yugoslavia.

KOSOVO RADIO REFUTES HOXHA ON WARTIME AID

AU221505 [Editorial Report] Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 21 January 1983 broadcasts a 9-minute unattributed and untitled commentary criticizing Enver Hoxha's book "The Titoites." The announcer begins by saying that in the part of the book dealing with the founding of the Communist Party of Albania, Enver Hoxha "is consciously trying to stain the glorious pages of a period that was characterized by the internationalist and communist assistance of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and its leaders for the just struggle of the Albanian people for their complete liberation from the fascist yoke." The announcer then mentions "a number of historic facts pertaining to the mutual contacts" between the Yugoslav and Albanian parties during the war, referring particularly to several trips to Albania by Dusan Mugosa as emissary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and to the Comintern instructions that he delivered to the Albanian side in connection with the conduct of the war in Albania, as well as organizational and other questions. Stating that Enver Hoxha is manipulating the truth when he says that he received no assistance of instructions whatsoever from the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and its leaders," the announcer cites from an "advisory letter" personally addressed to Enver Hoxha by Tito, which was delivered to the Albanian leader by a Yugoslav emissary. According to the announcer, this letter was examined and discussed at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Albania on 23 December 1942. The announcer also quotes several passages from an article written by Enver Hoxha and published in the journal ALBANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA in November 1947, in which the first secretary of the AWP Central Committee highly evaluates Tito's assistance to the Albanian Communists both during the war and in the postwar period.

In conclusion, the announcer says: "In his attacks against our country and the fruits and victories of our socialist revolution, and particularly in his attacks against the architect of these victories, Comrade Tito, and in completely negating the assistance given by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in founding and consolidating the Communist Party of Albania, as well as the assistance given by Yugoslavia to Albania in the postwar years for the country's reconstruction, Enver Hoxha is trying to defend the theory and practice of his bureaucratic and etatistic concept of the construction of socialism in Albania, and does not even hesitate, as again in this case, to interfere in our internal affairs."

KOSOVO SITUATION 'CONTINUALLY IMPROVING'

LD202333 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Pristina, January [date as received] (TANJUG) -- The leadership of the Yugoslav autonomous province of Kosovo assessed here Thursday that the political-security situation in the province, which is part of the Republic of Serbia, is continually improving.

The Presidency of Kosovo and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Kosovo stressed that the improvement is a result of increased political activity and heightened responsibility on the part of social and political factors.

They underlined that the socio-political and state organs and organisations engaged in the fight against enemy activity have become better trained and organised, that they have more personnel and that they have stepped up responsibility and efficiency in the performance of their tasks.

Less than two years ago Albanian nationalists and irredentists organised unrests in Kosovo but their subversive activity has now been practically suppressed.

SAWP LEADERS ON 'SECTARIANISM' IN POLITICAL WORK

AU211723 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Presidents of the republican and provincial conferences of the Socialist Alliance have discussed the operational program of the SAWPY federal conference and the implementation of the SAWPY's constitutional role. Marin Cetinic presided over their meeting. Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, attended the meeting. Narrowness and sectarianism are still apparent in political work. The practice of the League of Communists, in direct contact with the state structures, of trying to solve many social problems is still very common. The wide creative forces of society which alone can carry the burden of current tasks are thereby being paralyzed.

This basically wrong practice can only be successfully overcome by more boldly including people involved in direct social practice -- regardless of whether or not they are party members -- in all organs of sociopolitical and other organizations. The composition of elected organs must correspond to their real representation in society. If this requirement had been observed, for instance, it would not have happened that 95 percent of the delegates of the recent Yugoslav Youth Congress were party members or that members of the leaderships of the Socialist Alliance at all levels ranging from the president of the federal conference to local communities, are nearly all communists.

At their meeting today, presidents of the republican and provincial conferences of the Socialist Alliance pointed out the obligation of the federal conference of the Socialist Alliance to become more intensively engaged in solving disputed problems in the federation and primarily within the process of coordination between republics and provinces and with the full participation of the public.

CORRECTION TO CKREBIC SPEECH ON ATTACKS ON LCY

The following correction pertains to the article entitled "Serbia's Ckrebic Views Criticism, Attacks on LCY" published in the 19 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, I 10, eighth paragraph, line eight:

...while ascribing the party autochthonous dogmatic characteristics...(changing "autonomous" to "autochthonous")